"JACK"
BRAND— BRITISH—
PILSENER.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,696—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1899.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1899.
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	19th Aug.
M. L. BALLAARAT	6164	C. L. W. Field	26th "
* CLYDE	4969	C. T. Denny	2nd Sept.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	16th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5357	W. Wheler	23rd "
* CLYDE	4969	C. T. Denny	30th "
M. L. MASSILIA	5725		7th Oct.
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	14th "
M. L. VALETTA	5423	C. F. Preston	21st "
* SHANNON	4362	J. M. Wibmer	28th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21th July, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,149	1st Oct., 1899.
IMPERATRIX	J. Morovich	4,213	1st Nov. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,149	1st Dec, 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	29th Sept., 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,099	7th Oct., 1899.
MARIA VALERIA	A. Feliner	4,235	7th Nov., 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 560	Rs. 375
Available for 12 months	" 1,000	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Feliner	4,235	22nd Aug., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 7, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug., 12, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday,
YARRA	4,255	.....	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Cospellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,309	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Regnier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on or about,
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	23rd Aug., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—84, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 200.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut, but from same forwarded economically.
SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 18th August, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 22nd August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 17th August, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abass, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bareen, for the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR POREBUNDER, ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 4th September.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about 31st August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 21th August.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "COLABA," 1,524 tons, on or about 28th August.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th August, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished [illegible] once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
Doc. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	5,000,	12th Sept. 1899.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
Strictly within three months, Rs. 750; six months, Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; twelve months, Rs. 950. (Inclusive of Wine and Beer.)

Passengers have the option of going "via" Genoa and returning "via" Venice and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S. S. "RIGANO," Tons 3,000 from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 9th September, 1899. Good accommodations for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11 Aug., 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO

THE S. S. "FALLS OF KELTIE," HAS ARRIVED from NEW YORK and Discharges in the WET DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts., in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned declined all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey Damages.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 14th August, 1899.

SACCHARIN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned, as the authorised representatives of Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST and Co., inventors of "SACCHARIN," are the SOLE PROPRIETORS of the word "SACCHARIN" used as a TRADE MARK or TRADE DESCRIPTION in India, on any substitute for Sugar or other class of Food stuffs, and have been using the same in India and the East, as such Trade Mark or Trade Description for 7 years past.

Whereas certain persons have been recently importing substitutes for Sugar bearing the word "Saccharin," "Zuckerin," Saccharin or colorable imitations of the same. The public are hereby warned against such fraudulent and colorable imitations, and notice is given that proceedings will be taken against any person hereafter so infringing the said Trade Mark.

BERTIE-SMITH & CO.,
Sole Agents in the East for Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST & Co.
Saccharin House, 23 to 31 Apollo Street, Bombay.

CHAMPAGNES !
CHAMPAGNES ! !
GIESLER'S
CELEBRATED BRANDS
TREACHER & CO., LD., ARE SOLE AGENTS
FOR THESE SPLENDID WINES
"FOR INDIA" BRAND
SPECIALLY SELECTED
AND BOTTLED FOR EXPORT TO INDIA.

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
Pts	40	45
Qts	76	85

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

KEMP & CO., LD., { SASSOON HOUSE } BOMBAY.
DEALERS IN EVERYTHING CONNECTED WITH MEDICINE AND PHARMACY.
Compilers and Editors of the
"PRESCRIBERS' PHARMACOPŒIA,"
"GUIDE TO HEALTH" AND
"MEDICINE CHEST COMPANION."
SPECIALITIES—
MODERN DRUGS,
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.
SURGICAL APPARATUS.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.
THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.
MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST
"INDIAN TOBACCO"
WITHOUT PAPER.
THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper."
Price : Rs. 35-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY
KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.
NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS
KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.,
HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.
WHOLESALE AGENTS :—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.
FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

Best Crown Glass	5	14	8
Fine Quality Pebbles	14	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.
Steel Frames, Rs. 6 ; Nickelled, Rs. 8 ; Silver, Rs. 30 ; Gold, Rs. 75.
FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.
Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.
OPERA GLASSES FROM RS. 25. MARCKS & CO., LD., BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.
BOMBAY & POONA.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR
BOMBAY AND POONA.
VINOLIA SOAPS.

		Rs. a.
Baby		
Cucumber and Glycerine		
Heliotrope		
Jasmin		
Jequil'a		
Lysde France		
Marequil	Per Tablet	0 6
Musk Lavender	Per Box	1 0
Lettuce		
Opoponax		
Oriental		
Shampoo		
Violet		
White Rose		

All Prescriptions, dispensed by PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., are prepared strictly in accordance with the new British Pharmacopœia under the supervision of qualified English Chemists.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.
83, MEDOWS STREET, AND EAST STREET,
BOMBAY, POONA.
SPECIALITY IN
WEDDING CAKES.
Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.
Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.
None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE
THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL
AND
ESPLANADE HOTEL ANNEXE
(OPPOSITE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.)
BOMBAY.
THE LEADING HOTELS IN INDIA.
UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.
The Catering under the Sole Control of
MONSR. CORENTIN, the well known CHEF.
Electric Light, Electric Bells, Lift,
Post, Railway and Telegraph Offices on the Premises.
SPECIAL RATES FOR MONTHLY BOARDERS
During the Monsoon months.
Address,—The MANAGER,
ESPLANADE HOTELS,
BOMBAY.

DANTRA'S
PURE GROUND COFFEE.

Description	1 lb. tin. Rs. a. p.	½ lb. tin. Rs. a. p.	¼ lb. tin. Rs. a. p.
PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE	1 4 0	0 10 6	0 5 6
PURE GROUND CEYLON COFFEE	1 2 0	0 9 6	0 5 0
PURE GROUND INDIAN COFFEE	1 0 0	0 8 6	0 4 6

All the above Coffees are Guaranteed Pure UNADULTERATED, and being daily Roasted and ground in the latest pattern closed cylinders and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine Aroma is preserved. A trial earnestly solicited.
N. B. DANTRA & CO.
TEA AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
ESTABLISHED 1887.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THACKER'S LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

MILITARY.

	Rs. a.
HINTS ON SIGNALLING for the Special Use of Instructors and Assistant Instructors of British and Native Corps serving in India. By Lieut. S. Morton, I.S.C.	1 0
NOTES ON ADVANCED GUARDS, Flanking Parties and Rear Guards, in Civilized and Uncivilized Warfare, and on Escorts, for the use of Native Officers. Compiled by Major R. I. Scallon, I.S.C. 23rd Bo. Rifles.	0 8
NOTES ON PART V.—Infantry Drill, 1896. By Lieut. Colonel R. I. Scallion. 23rd Bo. Rifles.	0 8

GENERAL.

A SHORT TREATISE on Poultry keeping in India. By R. E. M.	1 0
THE INDIAN COOK-HOUSE, Its Hygienic Management. By Capt. E.A. Ironmonger. ...	1 0
MY JUBILEE VISIT TO LONDON, By Subedar Mahammad Beg, Sirdar Bahadur, 1st Madras Lancers. Translated by K. Srinivassa Rao, B. A., 1st Grade Pleader, Bellary. Edited by Lieut.-Col. E. E. Lawford, 1st Madras Lancers ...	2 8
THE NEW HINDUSTANI TEXT BOOK. SELECTIONS FROM THE HISTORY OF INDIA, for examinations by the Higher and Lower Standard in Urdu, adapted from the Waqiat-i-Hind	
URDU TEXT (Official), ...	3 0
ROMANISED EDITION (Official) for Lower Standard	1 4
ENGLISH TRANSLATION (with copious Notes, Explanations, Derivations, etc.) by Moulavi Mohamed Yusuf Jafari, Chief Maulavi to the Board of Examiners.	4 0
Just Published, 4to Boards.	6 0
SPECIMEN PAPERS FOR THE LOWER AND HIGHER STANDARD EXAMINATIONS IN HINDUSTANI	

(With a short Resume of the Regulations) For the Guidance of Candidates, Compiled by GEORGE S. A. RANKING, M. D., Lieut Colonel, I. M. S., Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Fort William, Calcutta.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 21st instant, that day being a Public Holiday, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 14th August, 1899.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR LOAN.

NOTICE.

THE DATE of RECEIPT of the Tenders for the BOMBAY PORT TRUST DEBENTURE LOAN of 1899, is 1 p.m., (Gun-fire), on TUESDAY, 22nd August, 1899.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust.

By Order,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 16th August, 1899.

NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES for the Improvement of the City of Bombay are prepared to receive applications for building leases for sites on the MARINE LINES ESTATE, Esplanade, Bombay.

A plan of the sites may be seen and printed forms of applications obtained by applying at the Office of the Engineer of the Board, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.

By Order,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 15th August, 1899.

GRAND AUCTION SALE
OF VALUABLE PEARLS AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY.
ESTATE OF THE LATE Mrs. SARAH ISAAC NISSIM.

THE ADMINISTRATOR of the above ESTATE will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION at the office of Messrs. E. D. SASSOON and Co., 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., the valuable Jewellery belonging to the above Estate, consisting of valuable pearl necklaces, diamond earrings, diamond daisy brooch, diamond bracelets and brooches, one magnificent diamond emerald and ruby locket, diamond pearl, ruby, emerald and turquoise rings, gold bracelets and bangles, and a lot of silver ware.

THE JEWELLERY IS NOW ON VIEW.

NOTICE is hereby given that the interest and responsibility of Mr. MUNCHERSHAW SORABJEE MEHTA in the Firm of "FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE and COMPANY" in relation to its business at "HONGKONG" ceased and terminated on the 14th November, 1898, and an advertisement to that effect was published in the Hongkong Newspapers only, and not in the Bombay papers as is implied in the advertisement in yesterday's papers over the signature of FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE and COMPANY. As to the Bombay firm of Framjee Hormusjee and Company, the same was dissolved by mutual consent as has been already notified. As to the advertisement in yesterday's papers that the firm of "Framjee Hormusjee and Company" will be carried on by the other partner Mr. Hormusjee Merwanjee Mehta) as heretofore, the said advertisement has been inserted without the consent of MUNCHERSHAW SORABJEE MEHTA.—Dated this 15th day of August, 1899.

HORMUSJEE MUNCHERSHAW MEHTA,
Attorney for
MUNCHERSHAW SORABJEE MEHTA.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SCRAP-BRASS AND COPPER,
AND
COPPER INGOTS ENGLISH.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gun fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of August, 1899, for the purchase of

BRASS-SCRAP TONS 34 1-2. (Brass Tubes Tons 21. Brass Assorted Tons 13-8 Cwts. Brass Ingots Tons 0-2 Cwts.

COPPER SCRAP TONS 23 4-5 (Assorted)
COPPER (ENGLISH) INGOTS TONS 1-10 Cwts.

which can be seen on application to the undersigned at the General Stores, Parel.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 20) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 15th August, 1899.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are INVITED for the CONSTRUCTION of TWO BLOCKS of BUILDINGS to be erected on PORT TRUST PLOTS Nos. 31 and 32 on the Apollo Reclamation and estimated to cost about 70,000 Rs. each. The tenders to be addressed to Mr. J. N. TATA, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, and sent in at or before 1 P. M. on MONDAY, the 28th inst. Plans, specifications, and conditions of contract can be seen on application, at the Office of the undersigned, No. 14, Sirdar's Gali, Tamarind Lane, after the 21st inst. Mr. TATA does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

SITARAM & MIRZA,
Architects.

Bombay, 14th August, 1899.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical men, are—

FERGUSON'S
"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUEUR,
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-12.
In every STATION in INDIA.

INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

PERFECT FITTING RIDING BREECHES. —In best Washing Materials. Price Rs. 11-8; Rs. 12-8, Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 16.—ASQUITH and LORD, Breeches Makers, Apollo Street, Bombay.

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BENNETT AND COMPANY,
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AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BAPOO KHOTE STREET, OTHERWISE CALLED JAMBLEE MOHOLLA.

Under instructions from the Special Commissioner appointed in suit No. 192 of 1892 (wherein Osoman Hajee Suleman is plaintiff and Rahimabai, widow, and others are defendants), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Goverament land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house built thereon, situate, lying and being outside the Fort of Bombay, on the east side of Jamblee Moholla or Bapoo Khote Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1015, new No. 1201, old Survey No. 1276, and new Survey No. 1266, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 5522, street Nos 107-103, containing by admeasurement 83 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Jamblee Moholla or Bapoo Khote Street, on the north by the house of Khutri Hajee Joosub Sayan, and on the south by the house of Sarabai, wife of Mahomed Salay bin Ali Khan, and which said house and premises are in the occupation of the plaintiff and defendants (other than the 6th defendant) and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions for sale application may be made to Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, solicitors, at their office at Oriental Buildings, Hornby Row, or to the undersigned,

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway blocks, Parel, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood plain and carvei French-polished house-hold furniture, plateware, glass and crockery-ware, Dimas table and hanging lamps, table and China ornaments, Persian carpets and rugs, handsome steogcraphs and pictures, &c., &c., the property of W. H. DAW, Esqr.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 19th inst, at 3 p. m., messrs BENNETT and Co, will sell by public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

AT 1. 30 P. M.

1 Handsome strong dog-cart in very good order.
1 Second-hand strong glass fronted miniature brougham,
1 Strong-built victoria in good order.
1 Chestnut Arab quiet in harness.
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1 Bay waler 8 years, 15 hands, quiet in harness.

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Sha Narondass Culliandass
vs.
Sha Devidass Hurrivalabhdass and others.

Under instructions from L. N. Banajee, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following very valuable diamond, pearl, ruby, sapphire and other kinds of jewellery.

1 very valuable "Veni" (head ornament), set with diamonds of first quality (old mine).
1 very valuable necklace, set with diamonds of first quality (old mine).
1 very valuable "Champakali"-shape necklace, set with brilliants of first quality (old mine).
1 large pearl button, weighing about 100 chows.
1 large pearl "zoojnee," weighing about 1,000 chows.
1 very valuable "Veni," set with brilliants.
1 very valuable "Kataek" (head ornament), set with rubies, brilliants, and emeralds.
1 very valuable "Negfen," set with rubies, emeralds, and diamonds.
1 very valuable diamond "Serpej" (head ornament).
1 very Valuable cat's eye ring of the 1st quality.
A lot of very valuable rings, set with diamonds, rubies emeralds, sapphire, &c., diamond earrings and pins, pearl satiara and kanthis, &c., &c., too numerous to describe.

The above will be on view at our rooms from to-morrow, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

N.B.—We invite particular attention of the public to come and see the above jewellery when on view. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SEWREE, AT JACKERIA BUNDER ROAD.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, under instructions from the mortgagee of the property, and on account and at the risk of Girdharilas Vrishnadas, the mortgagor, the following property:—

All that piece of land or ground, partly hilly, containing by admeasurement 24,775 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 747, Collector's new No. 1237, and Town Survey No. 2298, together with the messuages and tenements, dwelling two chawls, three bungalows, two godowns, and one stable standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 1117 (5), 1117 (6), 1239, 1250, 1251 (1), 1240 (2), 1231 (2), 1232 (1), 1252 (2), 1262 (3), 1263, 1264, 1265, and 1265, and street nos. 45A, 45B, 217, 218, 219, 219A, 219B, 220, 220A, 220B, 221, 222, and 223, all which premises are situated at Sewree, in the civil registration district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the north by the property of Haji Mahomed Haji Abdul Karim, on or towards the south by the property of Jehangir Nusserwanjee Wadia, on or towards the east by the public road leading to Jackeria Bunder, and on or towards the west partly by the property of Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata and partly by the property of Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, and were formerly held and are now in the occupation of tenants, and are now in the possession of the said mortgagee.

The said sale is held under the power in that behalf reserved in the mortgage deed dated 7th January, 1889, and the property will be put up for sale either in one lot or more than one as the mortgagee shall deem best.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Ardeser, Homusjee, and Dinshaw, Attorneys for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VICTORIA MILL.

Under instructions from the liquidators of the Victoria Manufacturing Co., Ld., in liquidation, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th September, 1899, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, in one lot, at their Auction Rooms, 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the following pieces of freehold and leasehold land, buildings, Machinery, and all other accessories thereto, including yarn and cotton in process,

PARTICULARS.

All those pieces or parcels of freehold and leasehold land or ground, situate at Dadmer Lane, near Gamdevi, in Girgaum, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 21,396 square yards or thereabouts (of which 20,520 square yards are leasehold and 876 square yards are freehold), together with all mill buildings and other erections standing thereon, and the mill machinery now lying and fixed therein.

The machinery, etc., consists, among others, of 1 pair horizontal compound condensing engines, now indicating about 420 I. H. P., by Hick Hargreaves and Co., three Lancashire set boilers of 95 lbs. pressure per square inch by Hick Hargreaves and Co., manual fire engine and donkey pumps, mechanic shop, machinery and tools, Willow exhaust and Crighton scutching lap machine, carding engines, drawing, slubbing, intermediate, and roving frames, some by Platt Brothers, some by John Hetherington and Sons, some by Junction Iron Works, ring frames by Brooks and Doxey and Platt Brothers, also mules by Platt Brothers and Mac Gregor, bundling and hydraulic presses, iron tanks, bobbins and cop reels, fire service, and other accessories, etc., etc.

The mill consists of about 11,145 spindles in all, and they are in working order.

Full particulars can be learnt from the printed particulars and conditions of sale, copies of which can be had from the office of the Company's Liquidators, 21, Hornby Row, Fort, or from the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 16th August, 1899.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS.

On FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by public Auction at Humaum street, Fort, the following fancy goods consisting of mechanical and plain toys, handbags, jewel and work boxes, centre pieces, Italian busts, binoculars, opera glasses, carriage clocks, plateware, dressed pictures, dolls, guears, perambulator, baba tricycle, etc.

The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Furniture Bazar, Chaulé Street, the remaining stock-in-trade of Mr. Esmail Mujee, furniture merchant, closing business, consisting of chest of drawer, tables, teapoys, easy chairs, brass and iron bedsteads, square piano, glassware and crockery, cabnets, chiffoniers, drawing-room sofas, chairs, easy chairs, etc.

The property is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN RAGOONATH DADAJI STREET, WITHIN THE FORT.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, as administrator of the estate of the late Jaijee, widow of Hirjibhoy Nowrojee Bhathena, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned landed property, viz:—

All that piece of Government ground registered by the Collector of Bombay, under old No. 445, new No. 5488, old Survey No. 495, and new survey No. 9165, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2331 and Street No. 19, situate on the east side of Raghoonath Dadajee Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8½ and eight-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage and the house of Dorabjee Cooverjee Lakdawalla, on the west by the said Raghoonath Dadajee Street, on the north by the house of Nowrojee Muncherjee Mulla, and on the south by the house of Dadabhoy and Eduljee Dhunjeebhoy Setna, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE GIRGAUM BACK ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from Mr. Hirjibhoy Curserji Bhandupwalla, administrator of the estate and effects of Bai Jeroni, widow of Nesonji Hormusji Sunkoo, and Bai Bhicaiji, wife of Mr. Barjorji Dinshaw Lam, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned immoveable property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land with the bungalow and outhouses and all structures standing thereon, situate at the Girgaum Back Road, containing by admeasurement 6350 square yards or thereabouts, bearing D ward Nos. 19 to 18 (5), 1813 to 1818 (1 and 2), and Street Nos. 1 to 7, and bearing Collector's old No. 140, new No. 1214, old Survey No. 6, and new Survey No. 7410, and bounded as follows, i.e., on the east, by the property belonging to Muncherji Cowasji Davur, on the west, by the said Girgaum Road, on the north, by the property of Nasarwanji Shapurji Parekh, and on the south, by Angre's Wadi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Mr. Pardunji P. Pavri, at his office, No. 44, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to Messrs. Mansuklal, Damodar and Jamsetji, at their office in Meadow Street, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co,

Bombay, 16th August, 1899.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
NO. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

The undersigned, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will, under the instructions of C. A. Turner, Esq., the Receiver, appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 512 A of 1898, in which Ibrahimbhai Mahomedbhai Rowji is plaintiff and Haji Soleman Haji Soomar and Abdool Latiff Haji Soomar are defendants, sell by Public Auction the properties described in the Schedule below (unless previously sold by private sale) THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m. in the afternoon, at the office of the Receiver, in the High Court Buildings, Bombay.

The said property may be inspected by intending purchasers at any time, and further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained on application to Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors for the Receiver, at their office in the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.—D

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd August, at 9.30 P. M.

C. BOILEAU,
Hon. Secretary.

22nd July, 1899.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP lately subsisting between Mr. HORMUSJI MERWANJI MEHTA, and Undersigned, who lately carried on business in Bombay, as Merchants, under the style or firm of FRAMJI HORMUSJI AND COMPANY, was DISSOLVED at the end of last year, by mutual consent.—Dated this 14th day of August, 1899.

MUNCHERSHAW SORABJEE MEHTA.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. MANCHERSHAH SORABJEE MEHTA, who was a PARTNER in the firm of Messrs. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE and Co., carrying on business both in Hongkong and Bombay under the same name, having "ceased and terminated his interest and responsibility" since the last DIVALI, as advertized by himself in the public papers in February last, the said firm of FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE and Co., will be carried on as here-afore by the remaining partner.

FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE & CO.

Victoria Building, Fort, 14th August, 1899.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 580 OF 1892.

HIRJIBHOY JAMAL, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Merchant, residing at Khoja Mohalla, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

BALLABHAI BAPUJI KILLAKER, of Bombay, Hindu, residing at Bapuji Pani Tank Road, out side the Fort of Bombay, and LAXMIBAI, also of Bombay, Hindu, widow of NARAYEN SHIVRAMJI GAUMKER, deceased, residing at Kandawadi, outside the Fort of Bombay .. Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above suit on the 13th day of July, 1893, it was ordered inter alia that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 3,61,156 for debt, and interest, and the sum of Rs. 25-0-0 for costs, which said debt, interest and costs amounted together to the sum of Rs. 4,19-15-6, and further ordered that upon the sum last above named at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, from the date of the said Decree until payment.

And whereas by an Alias Writ of Sale, dated the 25th day of May, 1899, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell all the right, title and interest of the Defendant Ballabhai Bapuji Killaker in the lands and premises in the said warrant mentioned, that is to say :—

All that piece or parcel of Government ground, together with the building or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the Cawasji Patel Tank Road, fronting on the North side thereof, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 75 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the East by the house formerly belonging to Bhaskar Keshav Seth, but now of Devdas, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage appertaining to the said premises, beyond which is the house of Gopi ath Ramchandra Shroff, on or towards the North by the Public Gully for sweepers, and on or towards the South by the Cawasji Patel Tank Road aforesaid, and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 252, Collector's New No. 2540, New Survey No. 3768, and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality under Ward C, No. 61st, street No. 32, and which said premises are in the occupation of the said Ballabhai Bapuji and his tenants.

Now it is hereby Proclaimed and Notified that on Wednesday, the 16th day of August, 1899, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff or some other person duly appointed by the Sheriff of the said Alias Warrant of Sale, put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises, to the highest bidder and without reserve, the right, title and interest of the said Defendant Ballabhai Bapuji Killaker, in the said lands and premises, or in so much thereof as may be necessary, for the satisfaction of the said Decree and costs.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable :—

(1) The claim of the Collector of Land Revenue for Rs. 2-4-0, on account of Land Revenue for the year 1897-98.

(2) A Mortgage dated the 13th November 1895 in favor of Bauji Govindji, deceased, for Rs. 3,000, with interest at the rate of 9 per cent. from 13th November 1895 upto date.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant Ballabhai Bapuji Killaker to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant Ballabhai Bapuji Killaker have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The above-named plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the sheriff a or before the 30th day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part, as above prescribed, any sum paid on deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior party user.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 12th day of July 1899.

G. A. BARNETT,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. CRAWFORD BROWN and COMPANY,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Issue of Rs. Fifty Lakhs FOUR per cent. Guaranteed Debentures repayable in SIXTY years.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 32-39 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, hereby invite TENDERS FOR A LOAN of Rs. FIFTY LAKHS, bearing interest at FOUR per cent., repayable in SIXTY years by a Sinking Fund to be invested in securities as required by Sections 35 and 36 half-yearly in public securities.

The interest and sinking fund charges as aforesaid will be a charge on the property and revenues of the Board which include, in addition to the properties for the purchase of which the main object of the Act is stated, certain valuable lands in the City of Bombay, valued in the Schedules of the said Act at Rs. 91,01,551 and an annual contribution from the Municipal Fund not exceeding 2 per cent. on the total assessable value of all buildings and lands in the City (excepting lands of buildings exclusively occupied for public worship or for charitable purposes), which contribution is estimated for 1899-1900 at Rs. 4,73,500, besides other receipts received to the Board by the provisions of the Act which will be developed by the operations to be undertaken.

The interest on these debentures will constitute a charge on the revenue of the Board prior to the charge for interest payable to the Secretary of State for India in Council or to the Corporation of the City of Bombay on 1st April, 1909 in respect of the debt on account of the lands vesting in the Board. (Section 34.)

The payment of interest of these debentures and the setting aside and investment of the sinking fund required for their payment are GUARANTEED by the provisions of the Statute assented to by the Governor-General of India whereby it is directed that in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest or in the event of the Board failing to set aside and invest any sum required to form the sinking fund, the ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL OF BOMBAY or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the Office of the said Accountant-General, shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be invested. (Section 36.)

The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board.

These debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered to be deposited on application,

and the balance on or before SATURDAY, the 30th September, 1899 from which date interest will accrue.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, up to 1 o'clock p.m., (Gun fire), on THURSDAY, the 31st August, 1899, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

By Order of the Board,

W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Offices of the Improvement Trust, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road,
Bombay, 7th August, 1899.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1899.

FORM OF TENDER.

I _____
hereby tender for Rupees _____
of Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees _____
Annas _____ for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Rupees _____
and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance of the allotment on or before the 30th September, 1899.

I require the amount in _____
Debentures of Rupees _____ each.

(Signature) _____

(Address) _____

R. MULL'S
WELL KNOWN
KANGRA VALLEY TEAS
In Boxes of 10 lbs, and upwards,
from Ans 8 to Re. 1 per lb.
R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
16, MARINE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 41m. Sun sets, 6h. 27m. High water 6-29m., 5-45a. Low water, 0-46 a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.

Gymkhana Mounted Sports.

BURGLARY AT DADUR ROAD.—Poonjia Jeena, a grain dealer, residing at Dadur Road, has made a report to the police that during Sunday night his residence was entered, and ornaments and clothing of the collective value of Rs. 164-10 were stolen. A portion of the stolen property valued at Rs. 9-2 was found in the marsh at the back of the house and in close proximity to the G. I. P. Railway line, between Parel and Dadur stations. The nearest police post is about a quarter-of-a-mile distant from the scene of the housebreaking.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Uninsured articles weighing not more than 10 seers will, until further notice, be accepted for transmission by post to or from any of the post offices at Gilgit, Astora, Bunji, Chilas, Chillum, Gurez, Minimerg and Rattoo.—Complete insurance is now available, up to a maximum limit of Rs. 500, for parcels addressed to Kilindini, Lamu and Mombassa, in the British East Africa Protectorate. 2. The charges for insurance to destination are as follows :—When the amount to be insured does not exceed Rs. 100 8 annas, for every additional Rs. 100 or fraction thereof 8 annas.

A SUCCESSFUL HINDU STUDENT AT OXFORD.—In the Class List issued by the examiners in the Honour School of Modern History at Oxford, on the 25th July, and published by the "Times" of the 26th July, it is a matter of pleasure to find the name of a young Hindu, Mr. Indrajit Kalabhai, son of Mr. Kalabhai Lallubhai, a member of the Local Bar, Appellate Side, High Courts, and a native of Surat. Mr. Indrajit is the first in the Valmik Kayastha caste, to which he belongs, to pass this examination. He was formerly a student of the St. Xavier's College and at present belongs to St. John's College, Oxford.

A GUJARATI-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.—Mr. Bhagubhai Fatehchand has done a real service to Gujerati people by his useful publication called the "Students' Gujerati-English Dictionary," a volume of close upon 700 pages, closely printed, which will be found to be of much assistance to students and translators or to those who are learning Gujerati through the medium of the English language. The book, though it does not profess to be an exhaustive one, will supply a want long felt by students in general. Upon the whole, it appears to have been compiled with care, and must be the result of much labour on the part of the compiler. It is likely to be useful to all classes of Gujerati readers.

THE LATE DR. K. N. BAHADURJEE.—Last night, the memory of a departed public-spirited citizen, who sacrificed his own interests to promote those of his countrymen, was honoured in a manner peculiar among Zoroastrians. Yesterday was the first anniversary of the death of Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee; and about 200 Parsee ladies and gentlemen met at the Albless Baug with a view to keep his memory green. Out of the subscriptions raised for the occasion, several poor Parsee children were invested with the sacred "Kustee" and shirt, the ceremony being followed by the performance of a "Jussan" or thanks-giving service. Shums-ul-Ulama Jivanjee Jamshedjee Modi then delivered an interesting discourse on "Death, a glorious life, and the lessons that it taught." Those present afterwards adjourned to a banquet provided for them, where the memory of the worthy departed was drunk in solemn silence.

DEATH OF A GUZARATI SUB-JUDGE.—The death of Rao Saheb Manekial Gordhandas Gundaria, Sub-Judge of Bhimdi, which occurred at his residence at Cavel, on the Kalbadevi Road, last week, and which is announced by the *Gujarati* will be received with deep regret by his numerous friends. The deceased had a chequered life and sociable disposition and pleasing manners. The late Mr. Manekial commenced his career as a tutor to the late Thakore Daji Raj of Wadhwan. He was also tutor of several other chiefs, and later on he served for a number of years as Head Master of the Anglo Vernacular School at Bulsar. Soon after passing the High Court Pleaders examination in 1863 he was appointed as Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Mahikantha, in which capacity he served for about four years, when he was appointed a sub-judge, which post he held in different places. He was suffering for about a year from dysentery and was on leave for some months, and was about 50 years of age at the time of death, and leaves a widow and several children. His brother Dr. Chunilal G. Gundaria is one of the old medical practitioners in the Bhuleshwar locality.

THE CASE OF SWINDLING A BORAH.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Superintendent McDermott prosecuted Gungaram Tookaram, Kalloo Ahmed, Nanabhoy Dinshaw Karanjia, Kaloo Jungekhan, Amir Bune Saheb and Mahomed Saheb Syed Saheb, on a charge of cheating Moosaji Mungalji, a Borah tinman of Null Bazaar, in respect of currency notes of the value of Rs. 700. The accused were also charged with deceit and with the abetment of the offence of cheating. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant, while the accused were defended by Messrs. Sealy, Velinker, Kapadia and Vakharia, pleaders. The circumstances under which the complainant was cheated out of his money have been published. The magistrate in giving his decision, after recapitulating the evidence, remarked that he was satisfied that the first accused had been guilty of swindling the Borah tinsman of his money. As regards the second accused there were so many discrepancies in the evidence and so many suspicious circumstances in the case that the court would not be justified in framing a charge against him. His worship also observed that it was a matter of regret that out of several persons concerned in the case only one man could be convicted. The court had no doubt that persons who took an important part in swindling the Borah were Sydoo and his wife, who had since absconded, and the two witnesses Krishna and Mohidin. Regarding the third accused Nanabhoy, the magistrate remarked that the evidence against him was very weak and he was therefore discharged. With reference to the remaining accused his worship observed that though he might morally have every reason to believe them guilty, yet legally the evidence was not sufficient to convict them. He therefore gave them the benefit of the doubt and discharged them. The court sentenced the first accused to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PUNEKAR MARATHI SCHOOL.—The prize distribution of this private school which has been started at the Shri Viththal Temple at New Nagpada by an enterprising teacher, named Mr. Ganesh Balkrisha Mahajan for the last eight years took place on Sunday under the presidency of Rao Bahadur B. B. Pitale, Justice of the Peace and Fellow of the Bombay University. Amongst those present on the occasion were seen Rao Bahadurs V. C. Vandekar, J. P., and Raghunath Babasaheb Malap, J. P., Messrs. Damodar Sawalram, Madanlal Lallubhai Munsiff, Shankar Shastri Pade, Narayan Rai Powar, Ramchandra Baburao, Vamanrao Damodarji Pitale and Balkrishnaji Bhaskerraoji Pitale. After the President had taken the chair the pupils went through select recitations and the Head Master read the report which was found very satisfactory looking to the prevalence of the plague and other adverse circumstances. At the request of the President the first six gentlemen made some brief but appropriate remarks eulogising the efforts made by Mr. Mahajan to educate the backward classes and made certain suggestions regarding the admission of girls into the school, and the necessity of the introduction of industrial education and Indian kindergarten system of education as was done by Mrs. Brander, inspectress of schools, Madras, and in short of giving the education which was likely to be useful to them in their after life instead following the general system in vogue in Municipal Primary Schools. Some of the speakers also exhorted the residents of the locality to take greater interest in the education of their children, and advised the Head Master to organise a Managing Committee. The President made a long speech at the commencement and also made valuable remarks on the suggestions made by the different speakers and gave valuable advice to the students at the time of giving away prizes. Most of the prizes were the gifts of Mr. Damodar Sawalaram Yande, the editor and the proprietor of "the Shri Sayaji Vijaya" newspaper. After the distribution of nosegays, garlands and pansupari and a hearty vote to the chair, the party dispersed.

An interesting incident happened during the private visit of the Princess of Wales to the London Hospital on July 22. A little blind boy in Mellish Ward was sitting on a chair, and the Princess, seeing him, went up and spoke to him. The chairman of the hospital, thinking it would be nice for the lad to know who had been speaking to him, said to him: "That lady who has been speaking to you was the Princess of Wales; would you like to come up and make your bow to her and speak to her?" The boy was delighted and jumped off his chair. He was led up to the Princess, and she was told of his wish, to which she very readily acceded. The bow was duly made, and then came the speech. "How are you *Miss*?" a speech which was hardly expected, but which was answered by five minutes' conversation, and the boy returned to his chair proud and happy.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

Trooping programme between England and India during the season of 1899-1900.

OUTWARD.

Voyage 1.—Hired Transport Dunera arrives at Bombay on the 29th Sept. with 13th, 67th, and 69th Field Batteries, Royal Artillery and drafts.

Voyage 2.—Hired Transport Simla arrives at Bombay on the 13th Oct. with 15th Hussars and drafts.

Voyage 3.—Hired Transport Dilwara arrives at Bombay on the 27th Oct. with "E" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery and drafts.

Voyage 4.—Hired Transport Nubia arrives at Bombay on the 4th Nov. with Nos. 7 and 16 Companies, Eastern Division, Royal Artillery and drafts.

Voyage 5.—Hired Transport Dunera arrives at Bombay on the 29th Nov. with No. 15 Company, Southern Division, Royal Artillery and drafts.

Voyage 6.—Hired Transport Simla arrives at Bombay on the 14th Dec. with drafts.

Voyage 7.—Hired Transport Dilwara arrives at Bombay on the 27th Dec. with 1st Battalion, Essex Regt. and drafts.

Voyage 8.—Hired Transport Nubia arrives at Bombay on the 10th Jan. with drafts.

Voyage 9.—Hired Transport Dunera arrives at Bombay on the 31st Jan. with 1st Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers, and drafts.

Voyage 10.—Hired Transport Simla arrives at Bombay on the 12th Feb. with drafts.

Voyage 11.—Hired Transport Dilwara arrives at Bombay on the 28th Feb. with drafts.

Voyage 12.—Hired Transport Nubia arrives at Bombay on the 16th March with drafts.

HOMEWARD.

Voyage 1.—Hired Transport Dunera leaves Bombay on the 6th Oct. with 1st Battalion Royal West Kent Regt., to Aden; 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regt., from Aden; 21st, 42nd, 53rd Field Batteries, R. A., and details.

Voyage 2.—Hired Transport Simla leaves Bombay on the 20th Oct. with 11th Hussars and details.

Voyage 3.—Hired Transport Dilwara leaves Bombay on the 3rd Nov. with "S" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, and details.

Voyage 4.—Hired Transport Nubia leaves Bombay on the 11th Nov. with No. 12 Company, Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, and details; No. 3 Company, Eastern Division, R.A., to Aden; No. 18 Company, Southern Division Royal Artillery, from Aden.

Voyage 5.—Hired Transport Dunera leaves Bombay on the 6th Dec. with No. 11 Company, Southern Division Royal Artillery, and details.

Voyage 6.—Hired Transport Simla leaves Bombay on the 21st Dec. with details.

Voyage 7.—Hired Transport Dilwara leaves Bombay on the 3rd Jan. with 2nd Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers, and details.

Voyage 8—Hired Transport Nubia leaves Bombay on the 17th Jan. with No. 13 Company, Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, and details.

Voyage 9.—Hired Transport Simla leaves Bombay on the 20th Feb. with details.

Voyage 10.—Hired Transport Dilwara leaves Bombay on the 7th Feb. with 2nd Battalion, Essex Regt., and details.

Voyage 11.—Hired Transport Nubia leaves Bombay on the 7th March with details.

Voyage 12.—Hired Transport Dunera leaves Bombay on the 23rd March with details.

Instructions regarding the movements of the undermentioned units issue later,—Nos. 3 and 10, Mountain Batteries, Royal Artillery—Murree Hills to Natal and *vice versa*. No. 37 Company, Southern Division, Royal Artillery—Ceylon to Rangoon. 1st Battalion, Leicestershire Regt.—Natal to Wellington.

INDIAN MARINE PROGRAMME.

The Indian Marine Steamer Canning makes the following movement :—Leaves Bombay on the 13th October with the 33rd Field Battery, R. A., for Kurrachee, arriving there on the 16th. Leaves again on the 18th with the 31st Battery, arriving at Bombay on the 21st. Leaves Vingoria on the 28th and arrives at Bimlipatam with a wing of the 6th Madras Infantry on the 7th November. Leaves on the 8th and arrives at Calcutta on the 10th with a wing of the 2nd Madras Infantry. Leaves Calcutta on the 14th with the 8th Madras Infantry and arrives at Port Blair on the 20th. Takes five Companies of the 8th Madras Infantry and three of the 7th Madras Infantry to Rangoon, arriving there on the 23rd. Leaves Rangoon on the 27th and arrives at Vingoria on the 7th December with the 15th Madras Infantry. Leaves Vingoria on the 8th December and arrives at Bimlipatam on the 18th with a wing of the 23rd Madras Infantry. Leaves Bimlipatam on the 19th and arrives at Calcutta on the 21st with a wing of the 2nd Madras Infantry. Leaves Calcutta on the 27th with the rest of the 8th Madras Infantry, arriving at Madras on the 1st January. Leaves Madras on the 4th January with the 14th Madras Infantry, arriving at False Point on the 8th. Leaves Porebunder on the 20th, arriving at Aden with the 5th Bombay Infantry on the 3rd February. Leaves again on the 7th and arrives at Porebunder on the 16th with the 10th Bombay Infantry. Leaves Porebunder on the 20th March and arrives at Bombay on the 23rd with the 22nd Bombay Infantry. Leaves Bombay on the 27th, arriving at Kurrachee on the 30th with one Company of the Bombay Sappers and Miners and the 7th Bombay Infantry. Leaves Kurrachee on the 4th April, arriving at Bombay on the 7th April with No. 3 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners, and the 17th Bombay Infantry.

The following are the principal dates of the India's Marine Steamer Clive :—Leaves Calicut on the 12th September with three Companies of the West Riding Regiment, arrives at Port Blair on the 17th, reaching Rangoon on the 20th with two Companies of the West Riding Regiment and one of the West Kent Regiment. Leaves Rangoon with the West Kent Regiment on the 24th, arrives at Calicut on the 10th with five Companies of the West Riding Regiment, and arrives at Rangoon on the 17th. Leaves on the 20th with No. 3 Company, Eastern Division, R.A., Leaves Calicut on the 5th November with an advance party of the East Yorkshire Regiment, and arrives again at Rangoon with the entire Regiment on the 8th December. Leave Rangoon on the 13th and arrives at Calcutta on the 18th with the South staffordshire Regiment. Leaves Calcutta on the 21st and arrives at Rangoon on the 26th with a wing of the 1st Royal Highlanders. Leaves Rangoon on the 30th December and arrives at Calcutta on the 4th January with detachments of the Essex and South Staffordshire Regiments. Leaves Calcutta on the 8th and arrives at Rangoon on the 13th with a wing of the Royal Highlanders. Leaves Rangoon on the 19th and arrives at Bombay with the Essex Regiment on the 29th. Leaves False Point on the 14th February and arrives at Madras on the 20th with the 13th Madras Infantry. Leaves Madras on the 2nd March and arrives at Calcutta on the 7th with the 45th Field Battery, R. A. Leaves with the 48th Field Battery, R.A., on the 12th and arrives at Madras on the 17th March. Leaves Madras on the 20th and arrives at Rangoon on the 23rd with one company of the Madras Sappers and Miners. Leaves Rangoon on the 31st and reaches Madras on the 6th April with No. 2 Company.

SUNNIS AND SHIAHS.

MEMORIAL TO THE NIZAM.

THE following petition of numerous Shiah Mahomedans, on behalf of the Shiah Community of Bombay, has been addressed to H. H. the Nizam showing "That Your Highness' humble petitioners have learnt with the deepest regret that the existence of differences between the Sunni and Shiah Communities of Hyderabad, arising chiefly, it would appear, from the forms of their respective invocation to prayer, but greatly exaggerated by designing persons induced Your Highness to promulgate a Jaridah of the 2nd Ramzan 1310 Hijree, prohibiting, in effect, the use by this community of Hyderabad in their Jafferia Mosque in city of Hyderabad of the form of invocation heretofore and elsewhere through the Moslim World employed by them.

Your Highness' humble petitioners have weightly reasons which they respectfully pray to be granted an opportunity of laying before Your Highness' Government for affirming that there is no reasons whatsoever for apprehending that this user by the Shiah Community of their ancient and cherished form of invocation at the Jafferia Mosque would lead to any disturbance of the public peace in Hyderabad any more than such user elsewhere among Mahomedans residing in similar populous and well governed cities would be likely to cause any such result. But infinite mischief may be done in the carrying out of the wisest orders by the use of harsh and apprehensive means (apparently employed with the deliberate intention of exciting disturbance) by subordinates entrusted with the carrying out of such orders.

And Your Highness' humble petitioners have heard with the greatest sorrow of the excesses committed by the Commissioner of Police (Nawab) Akber Jung in giving effect to your Highness' orders. Specific details of his acts of harshness and deliberate designed apprehension have been enumerated in the petitions presented by the Shiahs of Hyderabad to Your Highness on the 10th Ramzan 20th Sawal 1315 Hijree 6th Muharrum 6th Safar and 22nd Rabi-ul-awal 1317 Hijree and your petitioners have every reason to believe in the substantial accuracy of such accusation and respectfully submit that their establishment, or their repatiation is urgently required.

Your Highness' memorialists therefore most humbly and respectfully pray as follows:—(a) Than Your Highness may be pleased to reconsider and recall Your Highness' order of the 2nd Ramzan. (b) That Your Highness may be pleased to appoint a Commission to inquire into the conduct of the Kotwal (Nawab) Akbar Jung in carrying that order into effect, and in to the truth or otherwise of the charges preferred against him, and that in the event of such charges being established he may be removed from his office in which he is at present in a position to misuse opportunities of exciting illfeeling between different sects of Your Highness' subject and be otherwise dealt with as to Your Highness' Government may seem fit.

And Your Highness' humble petitioners, as in duty bound, for ever pray.

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE s. s. Bengloe, Captain A. W. Thomson, which arrived in harbour on Monday evening from China and Japan, experienced strong monsoon from Acheen Head to Ceylon and thence moderate to light monsoon with showers of rain. The s. s. Hermod, Captain R. T. Nielson, which arrived in harbour on Monday from Rangoon, had strong S. W. monsoon from S. E. of the Andamans to Cape Comorin. The Bombay and P. S. N. Co.'s. s. s. Henry Bolckow, Captain J. Bennett, arrived here on Monday evening from the Persian Gulf, experienced moderate wind and sea and fine weather up to 12th, then moderate monsoon and dull cloudy weather with occasional light showers of rain to port.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplade.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	27	28	28	13	34	34	30	11
Monday, Aug 15th	0	32	0	63	0	53	0	18
Total	27	60	29	56	34	87	30	29
Total fall to Aug. 15th, 1898	55	29	53	94	56	17	50	68
Total fall to Aug. 15th, 1897	60	01	57	13	60	80	56	44

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	20	88
13th August, 1899	1	71
Total	82	59
DAMAUN.		
Previously registered	25	64
Sunday, 13th August, 1899	0	7
Total	25	71
Total up to 13th August, 1898	32	64
Total up to 13th August, 1897	34	55

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 15TH OF AUGUST, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 A.M.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature inside. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature inside. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·471	SE	4	96·6	83·5	64	..	4·89	−6·51
Sirsa	29·510	SW	5	103·8	88·1	47	..	2·12	−6·32
Delhi	29·503	WSW	4	99·2	81·6	62	..	10·65	−7·43
Agra	29·507	SW	6	95·0	84·1	67	..	21·21	+2·43
Cawnpore	29·518	Calm.	1	88·8	77·1	87	0·57	31·74	..
Allahabad	29·502	NNW	9	94·1	76·3	81	0·20	31·03	+8·35
Jhansi	29·547	W	6	97·7	80·7	64	0·20	27·04	+2·35
Jacobabad	29·462	E	5	101·5	82·0	73	..	0·69	−1·41
Karachi	29·540	WSW	13	85·4	80·2	87	..	0·05	−5·00
Jeypore	29·589	W	8	102·2	80·6	69	..	10·71	−5·20
Ajmere	29·606	W	9	96·9	77·6	74	..	8·39	−4·82
Deesa	29·633	SW	21	94·6	77·0	72	..	17·3	−9·18
Ahmedabad	29·664	SW	5	93·7	80·1	68	0·02	3·63	..
Bhuj	29·629	WNW	24	88·3	75·4	79	0·01	0·99	−9·50
Jamnagar	29·639	SSW	28	92·0	78·7	78	..	2·01	..
Rajkot	29·679	W	19	92·4	75·7	91	0·02	6·31	−4·55
Bhawnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Para	29·634	SW	12	92·1	77·8	79	..	4·67	..
Veraval	29·656	W	2	88·5	79·8	81	0·1	4·32	..
Neemuch	29·630	WSW	17	87·0	75·0	..	..	10·39	−7·20
Indore	29·693	SW	4	84·7	72·1	87	0·01	20·36	−5·06
Saugor	29·630	W	8	78·7	73·1	87	0·13	20·67	−2·61
Jubbulpore	29·610	W	5	75·4	72·6	90	1·57	27·41	−1·50
Roshangabad	29·635	SW	1	79·2	74·2	91	0·03	16·17	−1·01
Khandwa	29·700	W	9	82·7	74·7	77	..	7·49	−10·03
Raipur	29·630	SW	8	84·3	74·1	90	1·01	13·20	−1·23
Nagpur	29·676	WSW	5	79·8	74·1	88	0·01	8·56	−19·64
Amraoti	29·710	W	4	80·1	72·1	87	..	8·74	−11·96
Akola	29·727	WNW	10	84·5	75·7	78	..	9·30	−12·47
Surat	29·654	SW	10	88·6	76·0	80	0·12	17·63	−14·70
Malegaon	29·711	WSW	13	87·4	72·1	79	..	4·56	−6·58
Bombay	29·749	W	18	83·7	78·5	89	0·15	28·65	−23·24
Poona	29·763	WSW	15	80·6	69·4	88	0·25	6·42	−7·09
Ahmednagar	29·760	W	4	79·8	69·4	86	0·03	5·79	..
Aurangabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bijapur	..	W	..	91·9	69·2	86	..	9·22	..
Sholapur	29·786	WSW	11	86·7	71·6	76	0·19	2·13	−10·01
Ratnagiri	29·779	WSW	11	87·4	76·4	81	0·21	15·59	−34·26
Belgaum	29·751	S	2	75·3	64·8	91	0·03	16·14	−11·93
Goa	29·810	NW	8	85·0	76·4	87	0·05	39·32	..
Karwar	29·847	W	8	84·0	74·0	87	0·03	43·90	−3·31
Mangalore	29·847	NNW	2	87·8	74·1	83	0·21	51·42	−27·55
Calicut	29·854	Calm.	1	86·2	74·3	84	..	57·81	−13·81
Cochin	29·889	N	..	86·5	74·4	87	..	40·51	−16·45
Bangalore	29·860	W	1	75·2	65·8	87	..	2·70	−8·09
Secunderabad	29·740	W	3	88·6	71·5	77	0·10	9·00	−6·59
Masulipatam	29·720	WNW	10	95·6	80·1	65	..	4·60	−9·82
Beinary	29·798	W	13	92·7	73·7	54	..	2·83	−2·31
Cuddapah	29·781	W	M	102·2	78·8	64	..	2·13	−3·16
Madras	29·760	W	6	91·0	79·0	57	..	2·12	−2·90
Coimbatore	29·848	SW	6	93·4	69·6	45	..	0·78	−2·51
Trichinopoly	29·794	W	9	93·1	77·3	7	..	1·84	−3·07
Negapatam	29·778	W	8	91·0	78·1	58	..	3·05	−3·17
Colombo	29·866	SW	7	85·5	78·0	81	..	10·68	−4·20
Aden	29·684	SSW	8	92·8	85·2	52	..	0·00	−0·20

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L., Light, M. Moderate, F., Fresh, S., Strong, H., Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H., 0·45 (29·75); G. T. H., 0·63 (0·01); St. G. H., 0·72 (30·74); C. P., 0·15 (28·65).

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure at Jacobabad and Jeypore and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south Gradients are moderate to moderately steep.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at the majority of the reporting stations and the force has been strong to light. This morning the wind velocity was 28 miles an hour at Bhuj, 26

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

TOWN HALL.

22nd AUGUST, 1899.

GRAND CONCERT

in aid of the Stuart Strong Plague Hospital, Colaba. The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly consented to take part in the Evening's Entertainment :—

MADAM LILY HOWARD.
Mrs. STANLEY SMITH.
MADAM SCHULTZ.
Mrs. M. BOLLAM.
Dr. J POLLEN, I.L.D; I.C. S.
Mr. BEN DEFREECE.
CAPTAIN CUPPAGE.
Mr. S. C. REYNOLDS R.I.M.
Mr. F. S. DOVE.
Mr. M. T. CARROLL.
Mr. H. E. HARRINGTON.
MESSRS. WIMBUSH and BROOKE.
MR. P. RHENIUS.

By kind permission of the Colonel and Officers, the Band of the First Norfolk Regiment will play a number of selections during the Evening.

Box Plan now open at Messrs. S. ROSE and Co., Rampart Row, Fort.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats ..... Rs. 3 0
First Seats ..... „ 2 0
Second Seats ..... „ 1 0

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform at half price to second seats only.

Book early, to avoid disappointment. A great number of reserved seats are already ordered.

LAWRENCE & MAYO'S

NEUTRAL-TINTED EYE PRESERVERS,

ARE the best PROTECTION to the EYES from Sun and Dust, especially to those who are travelling in the tropics or whose avocations require them to be out in the heat of the day. They will be found an invaluable preventative to inflamation of the Eyes and irritative fever.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.

BY APPOINTMENT
To H. E. The EARL OF ELGIN and KINCARDINE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

OFFICES IN INDIA.
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES
67, & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
ILLUSTRATED LIST FREE.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON, 1899.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER
AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld. have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS.
Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

☞ PLEASE NOTE :—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET
BOMBAY.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 2, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 15.

CONSOLS dropped 1-8 per cent in London yesterday, to 105 3-4. French Rentes remained at 100; while Paris Exchange on London advanced 1 centime, to 25·26 frs. Indian Sterling Loan continued at 112 1-2, and 3 1-2 per cent Rupee Securities at £66 3-4. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at Is 3 13-16d. Bar Silver was unchanged at 27 3-4d. per oz.; also in New York at 60 3-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London still at 4·86 dollars.

No. 1 club wheat was quoted at 28 7-8s. per 492lbs., June-July shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal; White Delhi at 28 3-4s., July-August shipment, to Hull, business done via the Canal.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet yesterday. Surats and Arrivals quiet. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports nil. Spot Mid.-Americans declined 1-32d. to 3 9-16d. per lb., and American Arrivals 3-64 to 1-16d., extreme quotations being 3 31-64d. per lb., for August delivery, and 3 25-64d. for December-January. The Manchester market was quiet.

Ready Mid.-Uplands fell off 1-8 cent in New York, to 6 3-8 cents per oz.; August Futures 11 points, to 5·75 cents, and December 10 points, to 6·06 cents. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 3,000 bales.

The local Cotton market has been dull in tone to-day, with a poor enquiry. The mills purchased only 450 bales, and shippers none. "Good" Broach, March delivery, was quoted at Rs. 172 1-2; "Fully Good" Bengal, for January, at Rs. 139; "Good" Bhownugger, for May, at Rs. 149.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—A small business is reported, in quiet markets; prices are 1-2 anna lower for the latter.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	3,097	bales.
Wheat	11,371	cwts.
Linseed	3,903	„
Rapeseed	13,921	„
Gingellyseed	593	„
Poppyseed	859	„
Castorseed	4,252	„
Rice	2,418	„

FREIGHTS are a steady market. There is a little enquiry for September shipments, and business is reported for Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Havre at 16s. 6d. to 17s. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—Rates were given to-day at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits, and remained thereat throughout the day without any business of importance being reported either way closing as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.	per Rs.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32d.	„
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-16d.	„
Francs	176 1-4	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There was a decline in quotations to-day to 100 1-8 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 100 for the Settlement; for Threes 94 was named.

SHARES are quiet, not to say dull. New Berar Press are Rs. 10 lower; New Great Eastern Mill, Rs. 50 higher. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 1,240 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 23-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	105 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	112 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 3-4
Bar Silver	27 3-4

The sum of about £225,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 14.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sumatra arrived here from Colombo yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart left here yesterday morning

PLYMOUTH, AUG. 14.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oceana arrived here yesterday morning.

LONDON, AUG. 14.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron arrived here yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 14.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ferguson left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Khalif, 2,218 tons, Captain A S Nash, will sail to-day for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE s s Idar, 2,595 tons, Captain D Milne, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Newport, (22nd July,) with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Henry Bolckow, 633 tons, Captain J Bennett, which arrived in harbour on Monday from the Persian Gulf, brought a general cargo, 184 cases of opium, and 8 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed yesterday, for Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Holbrook, Mr Gordon, Mr Jehangir D Framjee, Mrs Lea, and 63 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 739 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, 12th August, via Cutch Mandvi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Captain Donaldson, Mr Leach, Mr Eastwood, Miss McGovern, Miss Harris, Mr Billimoria, and 22 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—AUG. 15.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Clive		Beaumont	Wet Dock		R I Marine
Investigator		Heming	Do.		Do
Lawrence		Kendall	Dry Dock		R I Marine
Minto		Ford	Dry Dock		R I Marine
Canning		Piffard	Wet Dock		R I Marine
Nancowry		Taylor			R I Marine
Clyde	2198	Denny			P & O Co
Mirzapore	2165	Coates			H O Jeosab
Peplemore	2025	Ellis			Bombay Co
Buandra	2215	Stuart			M M & Co
Mazagon	3279	Cooke			P & O Co
India	2590	Robertson			M M & Co
Nurani	2590	Sandilands			T M & Co
Clover Hill	1828	Wigley			W & A G & Co
Falls of Keltie	2150	Barr			T M & Co
Haddon Hall	2477	Hood			K N & Co
Harmad	839	Nielson			K N & Co
Bengloe	1631	Thomson	London		T M & Co
Idar	2295	Milne			K N & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Idar s	Milne	Newport, July 22.
	Dwarka s	Livingstone	Karachi, Aug 12.

DEPARTURES

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	R Rubattino s	Saporite	Genoa, &c.
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi.

The steamer Khalif, Nash, for Marseilles, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Idar, for Marseilles, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 15.

FOR LONDON.

Bengloe s—3 bales hides, Abdool Latif Shaik Mohomed; 9 bales skins, Rustomjee Muncherjee Kooka; 61 bales skins, A and A Graham and Co; 15 cwt deer horns, C Nanjee; 35 cwt deer horns, Bundally Heerjee; 157 cwt gum, Abdoola Mooman; 4,000 cwt rapeseed, Forces, Forbes and Co; 2,001 cwt castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 42 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 50 bales hemp, John L Kersten and Co; 2,000 cwt castorseed, Wagjee Bechur,

FOR ANTWERP.

Bengloe s—500 cwt buffalo horns, Megjee Mohomed and Co; 4,001 cwt mowrasseed, Dharsee Nanjee and Co.

FOR HULL.

Mikado s—2,001 cwt castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,009 cwt rapeseed and 9,380 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ST. PETERSBURG.

Mikado s—200 cwt gum, Sheriff Bhimjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Khalif's—3,214 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Valetta s—6 cwt gonda horns, C M Bhesania; 8 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon; 16 chests opium, N J Abraham; 25 chests opium, C Abrahim and Co; 38 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 12 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 40 chests opium, Mohomed H E Ellias; 1-2 chests opium, Talati and Co; 2 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 184 cases opium, The B and P S N Co; 1 1-2 cwt moyteeth, and 47 lbs ivory, Sanjibhoy Meanee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Valetta s—52 chests opium, C Ebraim and Co; 16 chests opium, Talati and Co; 10 chests opium, S Gulamhoosein; 62 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 33 chests opium, Tata and Co; 21 chests opium, R S N Talati and Co; 5 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 51 chests opium C Bomanjee and Co; 58 chests opium, N J Abraham; 58 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon; 7 chests opium, N J Abraham, 18 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Valetta s—40 cwt indigo, C M Bhesania and Co; 2 cwt ivory and 2 cwt moyeteeth, A Shaikally and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BALUCHISTAN.

DEATH.

WYATT—August 7, at Quetta, of enteric, Louie, the dearly loved youngest daughter of the Rev J L and Mrs Wyatt, of Cambridge, England; formerly Missionary of the S P G, Trichinopoly, and grand daughter of the late Right Rev Bishop, Caldwell.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DAVENPORT—August 10, the wife of T W Davenport, of Gyabaree Tea Estate, Darjiling, of a son.

DEATH.

CLAGUE—August 10, at Bhamo, Upper Burma, Granville Egerton William Clague.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1899.

THE Government of India has just issued rules prescribing the manner of assessing additional duties on sugar imported from countries that pay differential rates of bounty, according to the percentage of "polarisation." That is a reminder that the countervailing sugar duties are in full operation. An indication that they are likely to remain so for some time to come is to be found in the announcement that France intends to raise her bounties to the maximum. Of course the Indian differential duties do not inconvenience the French exporters in the least. The French sugar coming to Bombay or Karachi is transhipped for the Persian Gulf. It is too refined and too dear for the Indian consumer; it finds a ready sale amongst the more epicurian Persians. The declaration of the intention of France to raise her bounties—already largely in excess of those given by Germany and Austria—is an incident in "the commercial war" which France and her neighbours have been waging at great cost to themselves for many years. It is true that the Continental nations have the consolation that the heavy blows they are dealing each other are effectually ruining the cane-sugar industry of the British West India Colonies. It is a mistake to suppose that it was left for Mr. Chamberlain to find that out. When the present Colonial Secretary was a Radical member of Mr. Gladstone's Government in 1880-85, the "Quarterly Review" had a scathing article on the incapacity of the Ministers of the day to realise the extent of the ruin that was being wrought in our Colonial possessions, and the danger that, acting on the instinct of self-preservation, they would seek admission either into the Dominion of Canada or the United States of America. The following excerpt, taken from the "Quarterly" of April 1885, might have been written by Mr. Chamberlain himself in the present year of grace :—"The West Indies have been talking of seeking the protection of the United States or of Canada, their chief industry having been completely disorganised by the operation of the Continental system of giving bounties on sugar. This Continental beet-sugar can be sold here for much less than the old-fashioned and pure West Indian cane-sugar, and of course we buy it—'the consumer alone must be considered, &c.,'—and the result is that the West Indian planters find their best markets becoming closed, and see little before them but the prospect of ruin. Under these circumstances no one need have been surprised to find in the English papers of August last a letter from the Solicitor-General of the Leeward Islands, demanding the admission of the West Indian Colonies into the Canadian Dominion with true 'reciprocity' as the sole condition. A duty on Continental beet-sugar would enable the West Indian planters to sell their produce here, but such a duty would be contrary to 'principle,' though a duty on tea (Indian tea paying duty in England the writer refers to) is not—a distinction the subtlety of which is not unworthy of the present head of the British Ministry. It would be very wrong to tax a French article in order to put it on a fair level with the same description of article from our own Colonies; but it is not wrong to injure our Colonies or Dependencies by putting a duty on their produce. This is strictly in accordance with 'science,' but the West Indian planters have not been trained in the scientific methods, and the consequence is that they are looking round for some one to help them. Jamaica and Barbadoes have made overtures to Canada, and British Guiana and the Leeward Islands are following their example. The arguments addressed to us last August by the Colonists were met with the usual formulæ: we benefit by the Continental bounty system, because we get sugar cheaper than we otherwise should. Our Colonists are injured, but that is nothing to do with us. 'Weak industries' must go to the wall. It is true that a City merchant urged strenuously, in reply to all this, that 'when the cane-planters are ruined a great rise in value must take place in beet-sugar, and the British consumer will no longer have a cheap sugar, but be entirely dependent on foreigners for his supply. John Bull is about to take up the sacrificial knife, and recklessly wipe out of his estate some millions to oblige France and Germany.' We need scarcely add that this warning was dismissed with contempt; but contempt alone will not suffice to prevent its being verified by subsequent events."

The extract is long, and calculated to elicit something more than the mutterings from the high priests of the Free Trade Shrine of which we have recently heard. But it has a very special interest of its own now that Cuba and Puerto Rico have come under the American flag, and as a consequence will have a complete monopoly of the American markets if Great Britain does not follow the example set by India and impose countervailing duties to enable her Colonies to compete with bounty-fed beet in the Home markets. We have received from Calcutta a pamphlet on the Indian Sugar Duties, which examines from a political and social standpoint the rival merits of Free Trade and Protection. The Cobden Club would deny that protection has any merits whatever: it is regarded by the disciples of Cobden as an embodiment of all that is unsound in principle and ruinous in practice. Still it was under the protection of the Navigation Laws that British shipping wrested the carrying trade of Europe from the Dutch. Protection nursed every British industry in its cradle. The United States adopted it as a precious heritage from the Mother-Country, and the self-governing British Colonies are protectionists to the core. Fiscal arrangements that receive universal acceptance, not only amongst all the nations of the Continent, but amongst all our own kith and kin whose experience is not confined to the British Isles, must have something to say for themselves. The brochure to which we have referred, which is a reprint of articles on the subject that have appeared in the columns of a Calcutta contemporary, and of contributions to the controversy by Mr. Harold Cox and others, has the courage to challenge the universal applicability of the Free Trade theory which has worked wonders in Great Britain, under conditions not reproduced in any other country, and are not likely to endure even there. We note as an indication of the growth of a more critical spirit that Mr. Harold Cox, who wrote a pamphlet denouncing the Indian sugar duties, is indignant at the imputation that he disapproves of them because they involve a violation of the principles of Free Trade:—"If what I wrote conveyed this impression I can only express my regret; for I have not the slightest interest in 'the principle of Free Trade.' It is only because of the practical advantages that result from the adoption of a Free Trade policy that I am in favour of preserving that policy, wherever it exists, and extending it, if possible, to other countries." The omission to add the proviso that the conditions in these countries must be favourable to a regime of free trade seems to imply, all the same, that free trade is a principle of universal application. That is what has yet to be proved. Germany and the United States are building up manufacturing industries on a vast scale that are menacing our own, and they are doing it on a basis of high tariffs which secure to their own industries the virtual monopoly of the home markets, thus enabling them to export their surplus manufactures to foreign markets and even to our own.

There is a good deal of method even in the apparent madness which makes the Continental States pay two millions sterling of the sugar bill of the British consumer. They have encouraged the development of the beet-sugar industry until it now supplies two-thirds of the world's supply of sugar. Cane-sugar has been practically driven out of the general market. But for the sugar duties it would have driven cane-sugar out of the Indian market—incidentally ruining the Mauritius. It is idle for the Cobden Club to employ the practised pens of Lord Farrer and Mr. Harold Cox to brand these duties as infringing the principles of free trade. They restored the freedom invaded by the State when it weighted the scales with money taken from the pockets of the Continental taxpayer. Free trade is trade left to the higgling of the market, without any interference on the part of Governments. But, as we have said, States may for good reasons set that principle aside and interfere to secure objects desirable in themselves. We, who have built the mightiest of fleets to foster our trade, and who have annexed well-nigh the whole of the temperate zone outside Europe to secure markets for our merchandise, have no right to feign surprise if Foreign Powers seek to get hold of such markets as may be left by bounties to their manufacturers, and differential railway and steamboat rates to their merchants. There is a good deal of sense in the plea made for the French sugar bounties by the representative of the Republic at the Brussels Conference. "The English," he said, "have the sovereignty of the seas; if war breaks out they will be supplied with all the products of the tropics just as usual. It is not so with France. Her ports will be closed: her foreign commerce will be at an end. We must provide for such a contingency by ensuring that there shall be sugar produced in the country sufficient to supply the needs of our population. The cultivation of beet-root on a large scale would not be profitable in ordinary times; it must, therefore, be stimulated and supported by bounties. The surplus is sold abroad during peace; in time of war it will be available for our own people." That seemed to Sir James Westland an eminently reasonable view of the matter. Of course it is rank heresy to the High Priests of the Free Trade cult. The doctrine of supply and demand ought to meet every emergency of peace and war. But the misfortune is that it does not. When famine occurs the most economical of Governments provides work for the able-bodied and food for the starving. When epidemics sweep over the land, it is not left to each family to call in the doctor: the public authority organises medical help.

THE Pacific cable scheme for connecting Great Britain, Canada, and Australia is severely criticised in the Australian press. The cost of a single line is estimated at £2,000,000, but that will not suffice, and in considering the question it is only prudent to take the cost of a two-line system, and such service would probably exceed £3,000,000. The approval of the British Government to the scheme is on condition that the three countries should each bear one-third of the cost, but now the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company have made an amended offer to connect the Cape with Australia, and to at once reduce the tariff of the existing system from 4s. 9d. to 4s. per word, and make further reductions on a sliding scale as the traffic increases. The first that was heard of the Cape scheme was in February of last year, when the Eastern Extension Company and its counterpart, the Eastern Company, offered to lay an all-British line from England to Gibraltar, Sierra Leone, Ascension Island, St. Helena, to Cape Town, thence make a special land line from Cape Town to Durban, with a cable from the last-named port, via Mauritius, Rodriguez Island, Cocos Islands, Albany, to Glenelg. They asked that the present subsidy of £32,400 should be continued for an additional 20 years, but in the Company's amended offer they do not ask any subsidy for this service, nor for any guarantee against competition. The only stipulation is that they may have the same privilege in Australia, as they enjoy in Great Britain, of directly distributing and collecting their international telegrams to and from the public. The people would be still free to use the government telegraph offices if so desired, but experience has shown that it is most important that cable traffic should be handled only by operators expert in cable telegraphy. The Australian people seem to regard the latter scheme with favour, and it is to their interest that a direct cable should connect Australia with the Cape, as it would undoubtedly open up the new markets in South Africa to Australian products. It is rather a question whether the Eastern Extension Company's offer has not come too late. The Government of New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, and Queensland are practically pledged to share the cost of the Pacific service, presuming, of course, that that cost is reasonably near the estimate, and that a duplicate line is not found to be a pressing necessity at the outset. The question for the Australian Governments to determine, in the light of the most recent offer of the Company, is as to whether the certain and conspicuous prospect of a profitable trade with South Africa are not a factor of sufficient weight to induce Australia to throw in her lot with this project rather than with the long-pending Pacific scheme.

THE plague still fluctuates in its extraordinary way, rising in some districts, falling in others. The week's figures for the presidency show heavier totals by 176 attacks and 124 deaths than in the preceding seven days. In Bombay, Karachi and Poona Cities decreases are noticeable, Karachi being practically free. From Poona City many people have gone to the surrounding country where plague has accordingly gone up. The imported cases are shown at 88 attacks and 70 deaths, and the indigenous, 124 and 90. Surat returns appreciately smaller figures; so do Thana, Satara, Kanara and Rewa Kantha. But the districts in which higher figures are returned are numerous. In Kaira, Kolaba, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, and Bijapur the rises are not very great; but in Nasik, Belgaum and Kolhapur the outlook is more serious.

THE latest publication of the Intelligence Branch of the Quarter-Master General's Department is a Dictionary of the Pathan Tribes on the North-West frontier. The tribes, clans of tribes, divisions of clans, sub-divisions of divisions, sections of sub-divisions and other minor fractions of the sections are told, and the number of fighting men of each is given. How the work was prepared and to what individual or individuals must be given the credit of this wonderful production is not indicated. Accompanying the volume is the best frontier map yet published by the Government of India.

SINCE the return of the Gaekwar from Simla negotiations have been in progress to secure the services of D. B. Mr. Srinivasi Rao Iyengar as Diwan of Baroda for a further period of two years. These negotiations have proved successful, to the great advantage of the State. The Diwan Bahadur, who will shortly retire from the British service, is expected to be in Baroda by the 21st instant.

MR. W. R. HAMILTON, Second Presidency Magistrate, retired from the service yesterday. Before leaving the Mazagon Police Court last evening, Mr. Hamilton was garlanded and presented with a bouquet by the Court's establishment.

LAST evening the members of the Thespian Amateur Dramatic Club repeated their performance of "Pygmalion and Galatea" at the Gaiety Theatre before a full house. The piece was very successfully produced.

MR. W. T. FEE, having been appointed, by the President of the United States of America as Consul at Bombay, and having been duly recognized by the British Government, has assumed the duties of the office and has removed the office of the Consulate from the former quarters on Hornby Road to the Sunny House, Apollo Bunder.

ORDERS may shortly be expected to issue regarding the new organisation and pay of the Military Works Department.

THE question of the provision of separate Messes for officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps is now being considered by the Government of India.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL RAVENSHAW, who will be relieved at Ajmere by Mr. Tucker at the end of this month, will be temporarily posted as Resident at Baroda.

THE currency notes in circulation on 7th August represented a total of Rs. 29,11,44,680, against a total reserve in coin and bullion of Rs. 19,11,44,734. The gold reserve amounted to Rs. 3,67,15,786.

THE Rev. Alan Cant, formerly assistant minister of St. Andrew's, Calcutta, is admitted on probation to the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, and is appointed Caurch of Scotland Chaplain at Karachi.

THE executive of the Poona Junior Polo Tournament are wise in removing the restriction on contestants playing borrowed ponies, the L. P. G. thinks. Had this been allowed to stand, there would have been absolutely no chance of saving the tournament. As it is, the entries will be drawn from the Poona command and the interest will be purely local.

THE officer in charge of the Agra Telegraph Office has made some very interesting and successful experiments with Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy with locally-made and imperfect instruments. The results have been most encouraging and as soon as better instruments are obtained the public will be invited to witness some further experiments.

MR. FENNING, West Riding Regiment, who was hurt at polo at Bangalore on Monday evening, is suffering from a dislocated shoulder and slight concussion. He is not in danger. Mr. Tew, of the 4th Hussars, who was injured at the last steeplechase meeting, is not doing very well. An obscure injury of the hip joint baffles even the Rontgen rays.

THE 42nd Gurkha Rifles leave Gowhatty on the 23rd of September, and are timed to arrive at Benares, en route for the Punjab, on October 1st. Colonel O'Donnell and the officers, who have made themselves very popular in Shillong, are to be entertained at a farewell dinner by the Chief Commissioner and Mrs. Cotton on the 5th of September at Government House.

WE understand that the Government of India, Military Accounts Department, Bengal Command, have arranged with the Standard Life Assurance Company to occupy a portion of their handsome buildings in Dalhousie Square during the next cold season. A more central position or better premises for the acceleration of business would be very difficult to find.

AN Ahmedabad telegram says that on Monday evening a large party of Sindhees from up-country were grazing stricken cattle in a field in the village of Surkhej, a suburb of Ahmedabad, when a quarrel ensued between the villagers and Sindhees. Sticks were used and police aid promptly appeared on the spot. It is reported that in the scuffle Mr. Lambert, Police Superintendent, was slightly injured. Subsequently a number of arrests were made.

NEW rules have been issued by the Government in regard to the assessment of the additional duties on sugar imported from countries where differential rates of bounty are payable according to percentage of polarisation. In case of an importer declaring that bounty was paid at any rate below the highest shown for the country of production or export, the sugar will be tested and the duty assessed, in the absence of satisfactory documentary evidence, according to the result of the test.

SOME two months ago, says the Lahore paper, the Government of India asked the University of the Punjab to consider if that body could see its way to enforce the system of identification by finger points in the case of candidates appearing at its several examinations. The Syndicate appointed a special sub-committee to report on the matter, and this report came up for discussion at the last meeting of the Syndicate. There was a difference of opinion among the members, and those who recommended the adoption of the system did so only as a tentative measure, and in the case of private candidates only. It was further ascertained that no other University in India had as yet adopted the system, whilst the Calcutta University had refused to adopt it. After some discussion it was decided that owing to certain practical difficulties, the Syndicate did not see their way to adopt the system for the present.

MR. MCKINLEY has issued a proclamation announcing the conclusion of a reciprocity agreement with Portugal whereby each of the contracting countries secures a reduction of duties on several articles.

GENERALS TORAL and Jaudenes are to be brought to trial for having surrendered Santiago de Cuba and Manila. Court will be asked to sentence them to imprisonment for life and to deprive them of their rank and honours. Admirals Montojo and Sastao who commanded the Manila fleet and Cavite Arsenal, are also to be tried.

A DECREE was issued on July 25 by which General de Negrier is relieved of his functions as a member of the Supreme Council of War, and entrusted with a special mission. The effect of the Government's decision is to deprive General de Negrier of the command of the Eastern Army, for which he was designated. His position is now that of an ordinary general of division of the Unemployed List.

ACCORDING to a statement in the newspapers, the Minister of Finance is projecting the adoption of measures to promote the extension of trade between Russia and Afghanistan, as well as to nullify so far as possible the steps taken by the Ameer Abdul Rahman to increase the importation of British manufactured articles into Afghanistan. The Minister of Agriculture, on his part, has under consideration plans for facilitating and extending the cultivation of cotton in Turkestan.

THE *Central News* learns that Colonel Des Vœux, who is now on the Indian Military Service List, has written to Sir Horace Tozer, with reference to Queensland's offer of troops for the Transvaal, that, subject to the consent of the Indian authorities, he would gladly lead the Queensland contingent in South Africa should war break out. The offer is based upon his memory of the admirable conduct and bearing of the Queensland Mounted Infantry when he commanded them in Australia.

IN spite of the repeated statement of German semi-official writers that Germany has not, and will not, annex Bears' Island, a Scandinavian ship has gone to the island to discover whether any other flag than that of the German merchant ship has been hoisted there. If it has, Scandinavia will protest against Germany taking possession of territories which have been considered as neutral and open to all nations for centuries past. Count Hamilton, commanding the Swedish gunboat attached to the Russo-Scandinavian Survey Expedition, has received orders to the same effect.

MR. ELIHU ROOT has been appointed American Secretary of War, in succession to Mr. Alger. It is reported that Mr. M'Kinley and General Corbin are to direct the military operations of the War Department, leaving to Mr. Root, the new Secretary, Civil functions only. This, says the correspondent of the "Standard," looks like a triumph of the bureaucratic or Staff system, to which Mr. Alger owed his undoing quite as much as to any personal deficiency. Mr. Alger did not appoint General Eagan, who is to remain. Nor is General Eagan the only one of his class who is thus continued in power, instead of being removed under a change of system which should have followed Mr. Alger's resignation.

THE *Debats*, commenting on the British naval mobilisation, says :—We are bound to testify that it has succeeded perfectly, and that without employing all her resources, without exhausting her naval depots, England has, in twenty-four hours sent to sea a fleet of 116 ships, eighteen of them ironclads and forty swift cruisers. The experiment is inspired by the hypothesis of a war between England and France. Ireland, in the idea of the Admiralty is France and the two slow ships represent a convoy from America which we wish to intercept by launching on it a squadron of swift cruisers. It is to opposing these that the efforts of the British fleet will be directed. All this shows that our naval position warmly interests our neighbours across the Channel.

MR. MASKELYNE made some experiments in wireless telegraphy on July 26 which are as magical in their results as any of his performances at the Egyptian Hall. He and his party on the earth, in charge of an electrical machine, sent messages to a party in the sky who were seated in a balloon, and who signalled to say that the messages were received. A further experiment established communication of another sort when the balloon was but a speck in the clouds. The car carried up with it a sort of tail of gun-cotton cartridges, and when it was some miles high, these were exploded by a discharge from the battery below. In another experiment a land magazine of powder was comfortably blown into the air by a wireless discharge. The distance in this case was but 400 yards, but the projectors say that the attack would have been equally effective at a range of ten miles.

THE hearing of a case in which the Customs officials recently seized jewellery of the value of 40,000 dols. belonging to an American lady on her arrival home from Europe has brought out an interesting point, which offers hope to the American tourist of the abolition of an obnoxious clause of the law. This clause lays down that "no more than 100 dols. in value of articles purchased abroad by such residents shall be admitted free of duty upon their return." It is claimed by the lawyers, states the "Daily News" correspondent, that the phrase "purchased abroad by such residents" exempts from duty all presents or articles purchased by someone else. This means that the 100 dols. limit applies only to articles actually purchased by the person in whose possession they are on their arrival. On a declaration by the possessor that they are presents, or have been purchased by somebody else, the thing becomes free of duty. American tourists, says the correspondent, have only to buy clothing, jewellery, etc., for each other in order to bring them in free of duty, to the derision of the law and its authors.

THE overtures of the German Emperor to "la Belle France" are decidedly entertaining, the "Westminster Gazette" thinks. Germany and France seem to have found a common ground of sentiment in their antipathy to the peace-makers at The Hague, though oddly enough, between these two Powers exists the difference that most threatens the peace of Europe. That explains why the Kaiser welcomes French cadets on to the "Hohenzollern" and says: "Gentlemen, here are your comrades. Go and drink beer with them. Only ten of them speak French. Let the ice be broken." It is sad to relate that the process was only partially successful. The frost has been long and severe, and the ice takes a deal of melting. Then the Kaiser just now is rather annoyed with us about the Coburg succession, so he is said to have told the French commander that the French Navy was "the best in the world." "I consider it," added the Kaiser, "superior to that of England." It seems odd to resettle the relative strength of navies because you are enraged at a dynastic succession. But may be it was just the Kaiser's politeness—comparable only to that of the man who said, "Pray tell me your religion—so that I may profess it whilst I am in your presence."

Another grievance with the Colonial Party is the danger they fear may accrue to German commerce in the Kilimanjaro district from the English Uganda Railway. The Catholic missionary, Father Schneider, of Kilema, has sent the following report:—The latest and most important news is the arrival of the first ox-cart at Kilimanjaro, which affords hope of a considerable improvement in communications between this point and the coast. The cost of a carrier's load has diminished from five to twelve rupees. This particular ox-cart, however, came, not by the Tanga route but from the English station of Voi, through British territory. The merchants who carry on the trade there have ordered their caravans to go by the Voi-Taveta route, which means that the trade route of this district is about to be changed from the long and costly Tanga route to the Taveta-Bura route, which leads to the English railway station of Voi. In order to render the Kilimanjaro district economically and commercially independent of the British, it is absolutely necessary that the Germans should go on with the construction of the

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

THE GENERALS AND DREYFUS.

THE ATTACK ON M. LABORI.

PARIS, AUG. 14.

The Paris newspapers regard the situation as one of the gloomiest and predict the outbreak of a revolution in France.

At the sitting of the Court at Rennes, to-day, M. Casimir Perier contradicted emphatically the statement made by General Mercier regarding the imminence of war with Germany, and complained of General Mercier's want of deference to him when he was President.

Generals Billot, Zurlinden and Chanoine, and M. Cavaignac, deposed to being unalterably convinced of the guilt of Captain Dreyfus even if Major Esterhazy wrote the bordereau.

The man, who attempted the assassination of M. Labori, is still at large, having taken refuge in a forest where the police are on his track.

M. LABORI'S CONDITION.

PARIS, AUG. 15.

M. Laberi is undergoing terrible sufferings. It is believed that the bullet has lodged in the muscles of his back.

His absence from the trial is seriously incapacitating the defence of Captain Dreyfus.

A band of roughs evidently imported into Rennes have been noticed about the town latterly.

THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS.

LONDON, AUG. 15.

There is still an absence of news from Pretoria except contradictory rumours about President Kruger's reply to Mr. Chamberlain's despatch, and reports of general military preparations in the Transvaal.

PLAGUE IN PORTUGAL.

LONDON, AUG. 14.

Advices from Oporto confirm the news that the plague has broken out there.

THE FINAL TEST MATCH.

ENGLAND VS. AUSTRALIA.

In the test match between England and Australia, which commenced at the Oval to-day, England made 425 for four wickets. Hayward and Jackson, who were first in, made 137 and 118 runs, respectively.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

A EUROPEAN ATTACKED.

ALL PATIENTS DOING WELL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 15.

There were 186 cases and 139 deaths recorded in the city to-day, the total mortality being 157; in Sukerwar Peth 30 cases, 28 deaths; in Kasba 19 cases, 16 deaths; in Nana 16 cases, 14 deaths; in Bhawani 15 cases; in the Gunj 14 cases; in Raviwar 12 cases; in Cantonments 19 cases, 20 deaths; in Ghorpari Bazar 6 cases; in Wanowrie Bazar 4; in the Suburban area 4 cases, 2 deaths; and in the district 19 cases and 14 deaths.

People are suffering from want of servants.

Mr. Harold Stewart, son of Mr. B. Stewart, Photographer, has had a mild attack of the plague.

All the patients in the Sassoon Hospital are progressing favourably.

Owing to the plague Mr. Dhondy's cricket match against the Poona Gymkhana has been abandoned. The Ghorpori Bazaar which is badly affected has been closed, the inhabitants being sent into camp in the fields. Large numbers of dead rates have been found in the Southern Mahratta Railway employes' quarters. The Railway authorities have placed wagons at the disposal of the families.

BOMBAY SAPPERS AND MINERS' SPORTS.

The Bombay Sappers and Miners celebrated Ghazni Day this afternoon on Holkar's Bridge, where some good aquatic sports were held; the place was beautifully decorated with flags, and the guests of the evening nicely accommodated. Among the aquatic events the Novelty Race excited the greatest interest.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

TEXT OF SECRETARY OF STATE'S DESPATCH.

FIFTEEN RUPEES TO THE SOVEREIGN.

IMPROVEMENT OF BANKING FACILITIES.

SIMLA, AUG. 15.

The following is the full text of the Secretary of State's Currency Despatch to the Government of India, omitting the first five paragraphs which summarise the report of the Currency Commission. The despatch thereafter runs as follows:—Her Majesty's Government have given to this report the careful consideration which its great importance deserves. They are impressed by the array of the arguments and facts embodied in it, and they have come to the conclusion that it is advisable to accept generally, and to act upon, the principles which it recommends. I have, therefore, decided in council that the policy of keeping the Indian mints closed to unrestricted coinage of silver shall be maintained, and I request that you will, as soon as you may deem it expedient, take the necessary steps for making the British sovereign legal tender and a current coin, and that you will make preparations for the coinage of gold under conditions suggested by the Committee. As regards the permanent ratio which the rupee should bear to the sovereign, after carefully weighing the arguments of those who are in favour of a lower rate than that which now obtains, I have no hesitation in accepting the view of the majority, who recommend an exchange rate of 16d. per rupee or 15 rupees to the sovereign; and in this opinion I am confident that your Excellency's Government, especially after the experience of the last eighteen months, will be disposed to concur. I am also in accord with the Committee as to the general principles by which your Government should be guided in the management of your gold reserve in the absence of a legal obligation to give gold in exchange for rupees, namely, that you should make it freely available for foreign remittances whenever exchange falls below specie point, under such conditions as the circumstances of the time may render desirable.

I desire particularly to commend to your attention the important recommendation with regard to the improvement and concentration of banking facilities contained in the separate report of Mr. Hamber. The strong opinion against sterling borrowing for currency purposes, which is expressed in the separate report of Mr. Campbell, Mr. Holland, and Sir John Muir, and which is to some extent supported by the unanimous recommendation of the Committee, in favour of a restriction of growth of your Government's gold obligations, will, no doubt, have your careful consideration. I shall be glad to receive any observations or suggestions, which your Excellency's Government may desire to make, for the furtherance of the policy which has been adopted.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

AN IMPORTANT SPEECH BY THE VICEROY.

INVESTMENT OF NATIVE CAPITAL TO BE ENCOURAGED.

The Viceroy delivered an important speech at the meeting of the Railway Conference at Viceregal Lodge to-day. He said he proposed to take the public more into the confidence of Government than hitherto had been the case as regards the proceedings of the Conference, which he described as at present little more than a departmental committee. He proposed to recommend to the Government of India that the conclusions at which the Conference arrived should be published, so that the promoters might know how their schemes stand in the estimation of the Government instead of having to be content with a mere assent or the reverse. He also proposed to constitute a small peripatetic committee, with the Public Works Member as Chairman, to investigate projects on the spot, and to have upon it representatives of the local bodies concerned in each case. The peripatetic committee would be formed as a tentative measure at first, but, if it proved a success, it might form the nucleus of a more permanent body hereafter. Regarding the scheme now to be drawn up, he had decided that it should contain a provisional programme up to and including the year 1902-3. Regarding the question of a general railway policy, he believed in a policy of common-sense, and of recognising existing conditions, and of making the best bargain for the Government and the public, as was practicable, in each case. He was personally in favour of purchasing the few outstanding lines as they fall in, but hoped, as things improved, it would be possible to gradually divest Government of the working of the majority of lines which are still both state-owned and state-worked. In conclusion, while he recognised the great advantages, both political and financial, of the maintenance of the Government Railway Staff, he thought healthy competition and encouragement of investment of Home and Native capital in Indian Railways the best guarantee for the promotion of public interests.

FULL TEXT OF THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

In opening the Conference, the Viceroy said:—

"In holding and presiding over this Conference, I am following the practice instituted by my predecessor, Lord Elgin, who devoted himself with so much business-like energy and with such beneficial results to the development of railways in India during his term of office. Under the practice established by him this Conference meets yearly at Simla, every third year; a programme of expenditure and construction is drawn up in the Public Works Department, by which the Government of India is more or less bound for the triennial period; and in the intervening years a classification of prospective lines as originally adopted, according to their degree of urgency, has been examined and revised by the Conference as a guide to the Department in the light of later experience or of pressing need. There are substantial advantages in this procedure. On the one hand a comparison of the various proposals submitted to Government is conducted by an impartial committee, who make an honest endeavour to advise upon their selection, postponement, or rejection; on the other hand a programme is drawn up for Government, by which its proceedings are regulated, and which prevents a policy of drift or caprice. In other words we are gainers, firstly, by the possession of a system; secondly by a reasonable prospect of some continuity in that system. Nevertheless I cannot say that I regard our proceedings as perfect, or as realising the maximum possible advantage, nor am I clear that this Conference, either in its character or in its results, corresponds with the intentions of those who originally suggested it. Their idea, I believe, was in some way to give a guarantee to promoters and to public opinion of the fair consideration of the various schemes submitted to the Government of India; and, while not depriving the latter of its position as the final arbiter to strengthen its decisions by confidence attaching to an examination whose proceedings or whose results should have the additional merit of publicity, whatever the benefits of our annual Conference, I cannot claim for it that these objects have been fully attained. Indeed, I am somewhat doubtful as to whether it can legitimately be entitled a Conference at all: a Conference is a high-sounding title which conveys the impression of a meeting and a discussion between principal parties concerned, who are in this case the Government of India, on the one side, and companies or promoters, on the other; but a Conference in which one of the two parties is not represented, save by its manuscript statements or applications, seems to me to have an imperfect claim to the title, and I should prefer to call our body what it is, namely, a departmental committee of officials of the Government of India, constituted to supplement the work of the Public Works Department, to apply to it the test of a wider examination in which general considerations of policy shall play a part, and to recommend to the Government of India a systematic and, so far as possible, a scientific programme. I have recommended the Conference this year in order that I may have personal experience of the advantages or faults of the system before passing final judgment upon it, and because I propose, when our sittings are concluded, to take the public into our confidence to a greater degree than has previously been the case. I propose to recommend to the Government of India that the conclusions at which we arrive with reference to the various lines shall be formulated in an easily intelligible shape, and shall be published. In this way promoters will learn how their schemes stand in the estimation of Government, instead of having to be content, as now, with the official intimation of success or the private inference of failure, while the public will gain an idea both of the magnitude and complexity of the problem which we are called upon to discuss, and of the general principles upon which we attempt to decide it. There remains to be considered the question whether it is possible to invest proceedings of this so-called Conference with any of those features in which I have described it is lacking. Upon this point I have the benefit of the opinions and advice of the present Public Works Colleague, Colonel Gardiner, who speaks with the double advantage of both official and commercial experience of railways in India. There are many difficulties in the way. We cannot suddenly constitute a body resembling a Parliamentarian committee at Home. We have not the material and the questions for decision are far more numerous and more complex. The Government of India is much more intimately concerned than is the Government in Great Britain. Above all India is a much bigger country than England, and Simla is not like London: an easily accessible centre to all parts of the kingdom. It has occurred to us, however, that there may be cases in which local interests are acutely involved and in which local feeling is likely to be more fairly represented, if it is heard upon the spot than by official or semi-official representations, either at Simla or Calcutta.

"It is, therefore, in my mind to constitute, should the case arise, a small peripatetic commission in which Government should, of course, exercise predominant influence, the Public Works Member, in all probability, taking the Chair, and which should in the touring season visit and conduct a public enquiry at any locality where such a problem called for decision, the Local Government or local commercial bodies being represented upon the commission so as to lend both impartiality and weight to its decisions, which should then be communicated in the form of a recommendation to the Government of India. If we carry out this idea the experiment will be a tentative one. If it is a failure it can be dropped. Should it turn out a success I conceive it as not impossible that the body might constitute the germ or nucleus of a more permanent commission, which should also satisfy promoters as to the bona-fides and thoroughness of investigation to which their claims are submitted. As regards the official programme prepared by the Public Works Department there seems to me to be a disadvantage, as long as the triennial system is maintained, in not always keeping up that programme three years in advance. As matters now stand it is drawn up every third year. The first of these programmes, based upon the first Conference, was drawn up in 1896, when an expenditure of 29 1-2 crores was fixed for the three succeeding years. As is known this total was for various reasons not worked up to, and only 25 crores were spent. Last year the second triennial programme was drawn up; less ambitious ideas prevailed; and an expenditure of 20 1-4 crores, subsequently increased to 22 1-3 crores on account of lapses in expenditure on the grant for 1898-1899, was estimated for during the years 1899-1900, 1900-1901, 1901-1902. Meanwhile in the intervening years the construction programme was annually examined, and recast in the second year for the two remaining years of the triennial period; and in the third year for the single remaining year; but it appears to me that we should do well to be always three years ahead with our financial working programme, and I, therefore, propose to recommend to the Government of India that Mr. Upcott should not limit himself to the two remaining years of the present term, but should include in his forecast the year 1902-3, and should follow the same practice in the succeeding years.

"Concerning the general policy of the Government towards railways it seems to me that, just as the Currency problem, which has agitated and perplexed the public mind for twenty years, has in part been solved by steady compulsion of events, so also the same irresistible pressure is directing our Railway policy into more or easy-to-denounce diversity and inconsistency of plans than has prevailed in the past. It is easy either to laugh or to cry over the Homeric battle of the Ganges. To me it seems more profitable to assist the adaptation of our policy to lines which seem to be marked out before it, both by past experience and by commonsense. The natural inclination is, in my judgment, in the direction not of expanding, but of gradually restricting, Government agency. I must not be understood to deprecate in all cases State management or State construction: on the contrary I see great advantage, both political and financial, in the maintenance of a Government staff. Still less would I impugn the advantage of State ownership or the necessity of State control. I am myself a believer in the desirability of purchasing the few outstanding lines as these continue to fall in. While State supervision is of the essence of State possession, probably we shall, as times improve and as better offers are made to us, gradually divest ourselves of the working of the majority, at any rate, of those lines which are still both owned and maintained by the Government. The terms under which we may be prepared to part with them appear to me to be a matter of financial expediency rather than of fixed principle. Our object should be to make the best bargain for the State. For my own part I do not think that there is anything surprising in the fluctuations that have hitherto occurred in our policy. When Lord Dalhousie first introduced railways into India Government was unequal to the venture and capital required was to be attracted by easy and even generous terms. Later on, when Government found that it had been financially a heavy loser by the arrangements so made, there was a sharp reaction, and the railway policy of Lords Lawrence and Mayo was based upon strict Governmental and centralising lines. We who have now had a long experience of both systems can discriminate between their virtues and vices, and can adopt a reasonable compromise. If that compromise tends towards the contraction of the area claimed by Government, and an increasing expansion of the facilities afforded to companies, it is because we do not want to overweight the shoulders of Government with a burden that they are unfitted to bear, because we want to reinforce our own power and resources with the assistance of capital, both British and Native, and I wish that there were more of the latter forthcoming as well of the former; and because in the spirit of healthy competition so engendered seems to be the best guarantee for the promotion of the public interest."

ANOTHER RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

ALL PRINCIPAL LINES TO BE REPRESENTED.

It has been decided that a preliminary conference of Agents and Managers of Railways in India shall be held here, commencing on the 11th proximo, to discuss alterations to the Conference Rules, etc. A similar meeting will be held next year to further consider proposals which cannot be settled this year, and to confirm what is now agreed to. All the principal railways in India will be represented, the following being the names of the lines and their delegates who have already signified their intention of attending:—Bengal-Nazpur Railway, Messrs. Wynne and Graves; Oudh and Rohilkhand, Lieut.-Col. Wilson; North-Western Railway, Mr. Finney; Calcutta Port Commissioners' delegate to be named hereafter; Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Mr. Muirhead; Eastern Bengal State Railway, Major Constable; East Indian Railway, Mr. Douglas; Southern Mahratta Railway, Major Burn and Mr. Priestley; Indian Midland Railway, Mr. Wright; Bombay, Baroda Railway, Mr. Crommelin; Darjeeling Himalayan, Mr. Cary; Bengal Central, Mr. Staples; South Indian, Mr. Spalding.

Amongst matters to be considered at the forthcoming Conference here, of railway delegates, will be questions of establishment, of clearing house or houses for railways in India, of the want of uniformity between railway risk and owner's risk rates, of substitution of monthly for weekly system of accounts of interchange, of third class privilege tickets for railway employes and their families, of terms and conditions under which railways will warehouse and retain goods of concessions in railway fares to merchants and traders frequently travelling by rail, of grant of passes to railway police travelling on duty, of carriage of safety matches, and of a great number of technical matters, including reconsideration or interpretation of no less than fourteen of the regulations of the Railway Conference of 1893; also grievances of intermediate and third class passengers, and the question of making Conference Regulations binding on all railways representing the Conference.

PROJECTED IRRIGATION IN BURMA.

The Shwebo Canal project to irrigate some three lakhs of acres in Burma is now before the Government of India, and the despatch upon the subject will probably go home to the Secretary of State this month.

The scheme generally appears to be approved here and the work of actual construction is likely to commence before the close of the present year.

FOUNDERING OF THE RESOLUTE.

ADMIRABLE BEHAVIOUR OF THE CREW.

TEN OF THE CREW LOST.

PILOT OF THE S. S. SCINDIA MISSING.

CALCUTTA, AUG. 15.

When the Resolute was going down the crew behaved remarkably well and there was no panic at all on board. About noon the tug steamer Rescue, with the Assistant Conservator, went to the scene of the disaster and was proceeding up to town at 2-20 p. m., but anchored off Hooghly Point above the tidal semaphore at 3-20 p. m. The Port Officer held a preliminary inquiry and recorded the evidence of the Captain and some officers of the Scindia and rescued officers of the Resolute. Mr. Skinner, the Pilot in charge of the Scindia, was summoned by the Port Officer to be present at the inquiry yesterday, but could not be found, nor has he sent in his report about the accident. A note from the Port Office ran thus:—"As far as can be ascertained the loss of life among the native crew of the Resolute amounts to ten, as forty-six have been saved out of a total of fifty-six."

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE INTER-VARSITY ATHLETIC MEETING.

NOTES ON CRICKET.

IRISH 50 MILES CYCLE CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, JULY 25.

Last Saturday witnessed an hitherto unique international meeting of Anglo-Saxon athletes. Both Oxford and Cambridge have antagonised Yale singly, but a tussle between the combined forces of the four great Universities of the world marks an epoch in athletic history. The Anglo-Saxons may be described as athletic as a race, but there have been athletes before. The Olympic Games are older than the English or American Inter-University Sports, and strong men have lived before the time of Mr. W. Brown, of Hainsburgh, Penn. Achilles and Alexander the Great were both notable runners—though we do not know their records for a mile—and we have it on the most reliable authority that Epaminondas and Alexander not only ran but jumped before breakfast. The fame of the runner Ladas has, after centuries, been revived in the Derby winner of a year or so back. Ever since the revival of athletic sports in England, about 1617, they have come to stay. This can be proved by the muscular biographies of men from Captain Barclay down to Hugh Welsh subsequently. In America the growth of the love of athletics has been as rapid as it has been recent. Since 1860 exponents from Mr. L. Myers down to Mr. T. E. Burke have written their names largely in athletic history. Both Oxford and Cambridge and Yale and Harvard encourage their athletes with lavish hands, and both have made great strides in athletic excellence of late years. When it occurred to Mr. C. N. Jackson to promote this meeting, the idea was received with enthusiasm on both sides of the Atlantic. Negotiations were set on foot, give-and-take tactics were satisfactorily adopted; in fact, everything that could be conceded was conceded in order to bring off the meeting. Later developments are a matter of history. The Yankees arrived in England about a fortnight ago, and both teams have subsequently strained every nerve to get fit for the eventful day at Brighton and Eastbourne respectively.

The scene at Queen's Club prior to the fray on Saturday was a brilliant one, every available corner was packed with a seething mass of humanity, and all sorts and conditions of folk—from Royalty downwards—lined the ropes. Americans foregathered in great force, one large stand being uncomfortably crowded with Harvard and Yale partisans, whose Rah-rah-rah Yale, or Rah-rah-rah, Harvard is still something to remember. The American Ambassador occupied a seat in the Royal box, and everywhere the Union Jack and Stars and Stripes flags were hoisted side by side—a happy augury for the future! The American team turned out in the pink of condition, as did also the Oxford and Cambridge men, and precisely at 4 o'clock, proceedings opened with the Long Jump and Throwing the Hammer, decided simultaneously. As generally anticipated, the Englishmen were outclassed in the Hammer, and the Americans in the Long Jump. G. C. Vassall (Oxford) made several fine jumps ranging from 22ft. 5 1-2in. to 23ft.—at which latter distance he won. C. D. Daly (Harvard) did 22ft. 3in. in his last jump, but from the first it was obvious that the Dark Blue President held the whip hand. W. A. Boal (Harvard) did a magnificent performance in the Hammer, hurling the missile 136ft. 8 1-2in., whilst H. J. Brown (of the same ilk) was second with 116ft. 2 1-2in. Greenshields (Oxford) was third with 103ft. 6in.—a very big margin! The "Hundred" provided a grand tussle, F. A. Blount (Harvard) beat the pistol by fully a yard, and led for the first fifty, when Thomas (Oxford) got past him. It looked all Lombard-street to a china orange on the Dark Blue, but—finishing with a terrific burst—F. J. Quinlan (Harvard) beat him by half a yard in 10sec. dead. Two yards would have covered the whole four, but the Yankee cries of victory were loud and prolonged.

A. Hunter (Cambridge) proved himself a Triton among the minnows in the Mile Race, winning with ridiculous ease by fifty yards from A. L. Danson (Oxford)—his conqueror in 1897—in the capital time of 4min. 24sec. Now came the piece de resistance of the meeting, the Hurdle Race; and rarely (if ever) has such a fine exposition of the art been seen in England before. A terrific struggle ensued up to the seventh flight, when F. B. Fox (Harvard) went right away, and won by five yards (or more) in the grand time of 15 3-5sec. This is a British record, although Chase and another American are credited with 15 2-5sec. in the States. The Yankee yells this time were something to remember! A big surprise was provided in the Half-mile, which H. E. Graham (Cambridge)—beautifully paced by C. F. W. Struben (Oxford)—won easily in 1min. 57 1-5sec. T. E. Burke (Harvard), the American crack and world's record holder, was last throughout. He never seemed able to go the pace, and English cries of victory were to the fore this time. A splendid set-to took place in the High Jump between A. N. Rice (Harvard) and H. S. Adair (Oxford). The American won at 6ft., whilst Adair was second with 5ft. 11in., two capital performances. For the "Quarter" a really superb race was seen from pillar to post. A. M. Hollins (Oxford) and T. R. Fisher (Yale) made the pace a cracker, and when D. Boardman (Yale) took up the running in the straight loud American cries of "Yale wins!" were heard all over the ground. Coming with a wet sail, however, C. G. Davison (Cambridge) put on a sensational spurt, ran Boardman to a stands-ill, and won in the magnificent time of 49 2-5sec.

The issue now rested with the Three Miles, and excitement rose to fever heat, especially when C. H. Palmer (Yale) was seen to be holding H. W. Workman (Cambridge)—the favourite. They ran the sixth, seventh, and eighth laps neck and neck, but directly it came to racing the Cantab went right away, and won easily in 15min. 24 2-5sec. Then ensued a scene which has never been equalled at any athletic meeting. The spectators rushed over the track from all parts of the ground, and cheered vociferously for fully ten minutes. All the winners, English and Americans alike, received an ovation, and (in the words of a noted veteran) "English supremacy was again maintained after a battle royal in every single event." The dinner held subsequently was largely attended by noted athletes from all parts, outside the teams, and a right pleasant re-union was spent. The usual toasts were followed by those of both teams, and all sorts of amenities were exchanged between the athletes of the Old and New Worlds. The keynote of all speeches was a wish that this tussle should be of an annual, or (at least) a biennial nature. So mote it be! It is an open secret that Oxford and Cambridge will visit America in 1901 whilst most of the athletes engaged on Saturday last will resume hostilities at the Olympic games, to be held in Paris next year.

On Saturday the annual inter-club cycle road championship was decided over the usual course in the Phœnix Park, and with the weather beautifully fine there was an enormous attendance. No provincial club took part, which rather detracted from the interest generally centred in the affair, and of the three Dublin teams Iolanthe only entered, to afford their crack, M. Dudley, an opportunity of repeating his performance of last year, when he was first man home. J. Meade and Goss, the five miles pato champion, were also among the competitors, and though the Alfresco C.C. were the favourites it was correctly anticipated that the National would make a big effort to retain their laurels as the crack Irish road racing club. The tract was in splendid order, so that a fast performance was confidently counted upon. Five o'clock saw the men sent on their long journey. The holder, Dudley, met with a misfortune early on, as he punctured when only a quarter of a mile had been coverad, and later on fell, bringing down Meade with him. He was off the tract again before the end of the first lap, and though he persevered he was so far behind at forty miles that he retired. When half the distance had been covered two-thirds of the original starters were comparatively well in it, the path men in particular making a bold show, but at thirty miles the genuine road riders began to assert themselves, and at forty miles Meade, Whitty, and Goss were clear away by themselves. Entering on the last lap Whitty was dropped, and of the other pair Goss waited on Meade till about one hundred yards from the finish, when he sprinted to the front and won a fine race by two lengths, in 2 hours 9min. 9sec., the fastest time ever accomplished in Ireland. Both first and second were National C.C. representatives, and then came Whitty, of the Alfresco C.C., a minute behind Meade, while Corley, of the Alfresco, was fourth. On counting up the points, it was found that the Alfresco had won, with a total of 35, as against the 53 of the National C.C.

Yorkshire's recent form must have come as a bit of a revelation to some of the county's own supporters. With half their regular team either hors de combat or engaged as Test Match players and reserves, they have managed in successive matches to give Warwickshire, Leicestershire, and Middlesex an extraordinary glimpse of the cricket resources of the county. Just at the time that they were threatened with having to take the field weak and unrepresentative, the Light Blue phalanx at their command came to the rescue, and proved something more than useful, both E. R. Wilson and T. L. Taylor having decidedly scored in their appearances for the county. To Warwickshire they administered the first defeat of the season on the Edgbaston ground, where the "Brums" can almost invariably count upon a draw at least; to Leicestershire's total of 337 they replied with such a score as enabled them to win with an innings to spare; and, lastly, they disposed of Middlesex at Bradford for 188, and then ran up the splendid score of 575 for seven wickets in reply. Three individual centuries, those of F. S. Jackson, F. Mitchell, and Denton, were included in that unfinished innings, which was much the severest trouncing that the great bowling combination of J. Hearne, A. Trott, and Co. have had to put up with this season. All three century makers played attractive cricket, but F. S. Jackson signalised his rejoining the team by perhaps the best display of his career. Wherever the ultimate County Championship may rest, the Tykes need have no feeling but pride for their season's work.

In their return with Nottingham, at Trent Bridge, Gloucestershire were again seen to advantage, and had the weather held up on the third day they would have stood a nice chance of winning. As it was cricket was not possible on Saturday, so that the visitors had to be content with a "moral" victory. Gilbert Jessop has not done much this year, but he came out for once, and in something like an hour and a half he rattled up 126. Some idea of his hitting may be gathered when we state that he had a 5, eighteen 4's, and five 3's. Notts spectators are not often treated to such a red-hot dish. It would do them good. Townsend's 114 was an exceptionally fine display, this making his contribution 262 during the week for once out. Notts were rather cheaply got rid of, and had to follow on, but this time Shrewsbury, Goodacre, and W. Gunn all did well; still the draw was in favour of the visitors.

From a purely run-getting point of view everything pales by comparison with the prodigious performances of Major Poore and Captain Wynyard. Their feat of scoring over 200 each in one and the same innings is, we believe, only the second instance in county cricket, whilst their partnership of 411 ranks only second to the 554 established by Brown (300) and Tunnicliffe (243) for Yorkshire against Derbyshire last summer. The Major's 304 comes second to the top score of the season, Abel's 357 (not out), which, by the way, was also made off the poor Somersetshire bowling, and Captain Wynward's 225 is fifth on the list. Major Poore has only had eleven innings, and yet he stands credited with 955 runs, giving him the enormous average of 106·11. Against Somersetshire alone he has subscribed 104, 119 (not out), and 304. Apart from the marvellous scores by the two soldiers Hampshire's success against Somersetshire was quite sensational. The home side—the match took place at Taunton—put together the fair-sized total of 315, and yet they ultimately found themselves worsted by an innings and 151 runs. Although they were apparently in a safe position, directly after lunch on the second day the situation changed, and from that stage the tide had turned dead against them. As a curiosity it may be mentioned that whilst the two "militaires" were associated for upwards of four hours they followed each other out after only a single run had been added. Just as they had been comrades in the gallant attack so were they comrades in distress. Major Poore was at the wickets over seven hours, which was quite long enough to test his staying powers.

Mr. Norman Miller has joined the select band of players who have earned the distinction of paying a three-figure innings in their first big fixture. This he accomplished by scoring 124 for Surrey v. Sussex on Friday and Saturday. Others who have accomplished the feat at the first time of asking are the late J. Ricketts, A. C. MacLaren, L. Winslow, Marlow, K. S. Ranjitsinhji, and S. H. Day. The match in which Miller made such a good start was very prolific of runs. Sussex opened with a total of 453, and yet their antagonists tipped this with 476. "Ranji" was in his very best vein with 174 and 83 (not out), and as Braun was also 85 not out it is fair to assume that had time permitted it there would have been two more centuries. That Brighton wicket is not loved of bowlers, no more than that at Taunton, for here we had well over a thousand runs registered for the loss of twenty-one wickets.

Of the seven first-class matches that filled up the latter half of the week only that between Hampshire and Somersetshire was played to a finish. Saturday generally was much interfered with by rain, play in several cases being quite out of the question. The exhibition game between the Australians and W. G. Grace's XI. at the Crystal Palace did not "set the Thames on fire," the attendance being anything but overwhelming. Alec Hearne got as much enjoyment out of the affair as anybody, inasmuch as it enabled him to make the top score (168) against the Colonials, whilst Braund, the Surrey "deserter," also turned the century. When we find W. G. Quaife clean bowling the last three Australians, one rather suspects they were desirous of following on. The thing was too palpable, and the public would doubtless see through their little move.

The latest challenge from Cavill to swim either Tyers or Greasley, and, if successful, to go for Nuttall and the World's Championship, has about it a valiant ring. That the Australian means business is demonstrated by his substantial deposit to ensure a match. But that Tyers will accept is more than doubtful, as, according to his own declaration, his swimming days are over. Would that the ex-amateur champion would accept, properly train, and attempt to wipe out the defeat he received at the hands of Cavill is a general desire, as, both men fit, we should have a good race. Cavill has for some time been doing plenty of hard work at Hendon, with a view to getting ready for the prospective fray, and can be relied upon to give a good account of himself. Whether Greasley can find the essentials to comply with the Australian's invitation is another matter, as the Leicester man has not always proved reliable when a severe course of training has been called for. If, however, a match with Greasley is ratified, one can with confidence look forward to Cavill's success, as he is one who can be relied upon to thoroughly train, there being no swimmer in the country his superior in taking care of himself when serious business is meant. To this good quality must be attributed his success at Blackpool when he beat Tyers, as for weeks, unaccompanied, he underwent a course of hard work that would have daunted many, even if accomplished under the soothing influence of companionship.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	1	9
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada.	1	3	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmee	0	0	2
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	1	18
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and Unknown	0	0	2
Hospitals	0	6	13
Total	5	11	84
Total plague deaths to date	47,256	41,379	
Same date last year	19	11	99

PICTURES FOR HOSPITALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall be much obliged if you will allow me, as official visitor to the Mahratta and Arthur Road Hospitals, to invite, through the medium of your columns, those who may be able to send me coloured pictures to brighten the interior of the wards, which, carried out experimentally, has been much appreciated by the patients. I shall also be glad to receive small sums of money towards the cost of framing them which is rather beyond individual effort.—Yours, &c.,

GEORGE LUND

THE COLLISION ON THE HOOGHLY.

FULL DETAILS.

The following are full details of the collision on the Hooghly which occurred on Monday morning near Diamond Harbour, when the Calcutta Port Commissioners' Survey Boat Resolute was sunk, with the greater number of her officers and crew, as the result of a collision with the British India steamer Scindia. The Resolute, it appears, started down the river about 7 o'clock in the morning for the purpose of proceeding on her ordinary survey duties. Mrs. Hudson, wife of the Chief Engineer, Mr. A. J. Hudson, was a passenger on board. For the purpose of dropping her and taking up letters the Resolute ran into the creek near Diamond Harbour. This was just about noon, and meanwhile the iron three-masted screw steamer Scindia, owned by the British India Steam Navigation Company, from Bombay, was coming up the river, Captain Smith, her Commander, and the pilot, Mr. Skinner, being on the bridge. She was proceeding at a fair speed, and was at no great distance from the entrance to the creek when the Resolute came out. The Port Commissioners' vessel was turning to go down the river, but before she could get her head fairly round, those on board the Scindia recognized that a collision was inevitable. Orders were promptly given to put the Scindia's engines full speed astern, but she had too much way on. The next instant the Resolute was athwart the bows of the Scindia and was struck almost amidships. With a fearful crash the iron bows ploughed their way through the sides of the Resolute, penetrating into the engine room. As the reversing screws began to take effect, the Scindia backed out and the water rushed into the Resolute.

At once it was seen that it was a complete catastrophe, and that nothing could save the doomed vessel, which commenced to settle down bodily, though the stern was first to disappear beneath the waters of the river. Scarcely five minutes elapsed between the collision and the foundering of the Resolute. There was time, however, for some of the engine room crew to reach the deck. The Chief Engineer, Mr. Hudson, along with a number of lascars, found a place in the boat which was launched.

Unfortunately, however, before it could get clear from steamer's side, it was upset by the suction of the sinking vessel. The Chief Engineer was not seen again. Meanwhile the officers and crew of the Scindia succeeded in lowering three boats, which were rowed to the vicinity of the wreck, only the masts of which now showed above the water. The Chief Officer, Mr. W. S. Hoseason, the Second Engineer, Mr. J. Jewell, and the Third Engineer, Mr. Wingins, were picked up, together with several of the native crew. In the hope of rescuing the others the Scindia and her boats remained about the spot for a couple of hours, but nothing was seen of the Commander, Captain G. O. Waller, the Chief Engineer, Mr. J. Hudson, or the Second and Third Officers, Messrs. G. K. Stone and H. Huntley. The Commander was seen on the bridge at the time of the collision, and the probability is that he became entangled as the vessel sank, and never rose to the surface.

A number of native boats put off from the shore to see if any of the officers or crew had risen, and if they had they would assuredly have been picked up. Unfortunately, there is no room for doubt that the missing may be regarded as lost. Several of the native crew have been saved. The information at present available does not give the number. Only one, however, of the rescued natives accompanied the three European officers on the Scindia, which arrived at Garden Reach about 6 p. m.

The only injury of any seriousness received by the steamer Scindia was a hole above the water line on the starboard side of her bow, from which a portion of the paint was also knocked off. After the Resolute foundered her masts were for some time visible above the water, but before the Scindia resumed her voyage up the river the wreck had toppled over on its side.

The Resolute was a very much smaller vessel than the Scindia, which has a tonnage of 2,729 tons and a length of 310 feet, while the Resolute was only of 400 tons and 175 feet long. The Scindia was built in 1879 and the Resolute in 1883.

ALLEGED BRIBERY BY A CUSTOMS CASHIER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Balkrishna Ganesh Jambekar, chief cashier in the office of the Collector of Customs, was again charged with receiving Rs. 3 from one Maneckchand Roopchand as illegal gratification for doing an official act. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, assisted by Mr. Rustim Pestonji Jehaugir, Assistant Collector of Customs, prosecuted; the Hon'ble Mr. P. M Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji and Dinshaw, Solicitors, appeared on behalf of the accused.

The name of Maneckchand Roopchand, against whom a summons had been issued was called at the outset, but he made no appearance.

The magistrate said the summons, which was the third one, had not been returned. It seemed to him that the court should issue a commission for the purpose of cross-examining the man.

Mr. Mehta contended that this was not a fit case for commission, as it was known that the man was in Bikaneer and was avoiding service. He was trying to avoid the ordeal of cross-examination.

His worship thought it was necessary for the ends of justice that this cross-examination should take place in some place or other. The court had no power to enforce his attendance here.

Mr. Mehta further argued that there could be no question of commission at all, as the accused, under section 255 of the Criminal Procedure Code, had a right to have any witness recalled for cross-examination. The man who had gone to Bikaneer on behalf of the defence, had once met Maneckchand there and subsequently on his going to serve him with the summons along with the court's bailiff at that place, Maneckchand successfully avoided them. Mr. Mehta submitted that under section 503 commission could only be issued on the grounds of "delay, inconvenience and expense." But the section did not cover a case in which a witness, who had been examined, had gone away on his own account and avoided service.

His worship inquired what course Mr. Mehta wanted him to adopt under the circumstances.

Mr. Mehta suggested that the evidence of Maneckchand be struck out.

The magistrate said in this case the witness had once been cross-examined, and taking that fact into consideration he could not possibly adopt such a course.

Mr. Mehta observed that if it was impossible to have the witness in court his worship had the power to make use of that evidence. He submitted that the prosecution had done nothing to get the man in court. Moreover, the prosecution ought to file an affidavit before applying for a commission.

The magistrate remarked that no affidavit was required when the court issued a commission on its own motion.

Mr. Mehta said that commissions were generally issued on the application of either of the contending parties, and for that purpose an affidavit was necessary.

Mr. Nicholson submitted that the word "recall" used in the section did not necessarily

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJI.)

DAMAGES CLAIMED FOR DEATH ON THE RAILWAY.

BAI JAMNI WIDOW VS. THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

BAI JAMNI, widow of Nathu Hurka, and her son brought this suit to recover Rs. 15,000 as damages from the railway company.

The plaintiffs alleged that, on the 31st May, 1897, Nathu Hurka in company with other persons was driving his cart containing merchandise from Soondarpore to Baroda. On his way he had to pass over a level-crossing on the Gaekwar's State Railway which was managed by the defendants' company. The crossing known as the Dhadhar Bridge crossing was always guarded by ropes hooked across instead of by gates, and a gateman was employed there by the company to direct the traffic. When Nathu Hurka arrived there with his cart, he asked the gateman to allow him to pass over the crossing. As no train was due, the man allowed him to do so. While the deceased was passing over the crossing, some ballast wagons belonging to the railway, without engine or brake, came rushing down to the crossing from Bhilapur Station, and before Nathu Hurka could do anything to save himself the wagons collided with his cart, which was smashed, and killed four bullocks belonging to the deceased, who himself received such injuries that he died two hours after the collision. The defendants had prosecuted two servants of the ballast contractor, alleging that the collision was due to their wrongful acts, but the men had been acquitted by the Baroda High Court after a prolonged investigation. The deceased was an agriculturist and trader and used to earn Rs. 500 yearly. The plaintiffs alleged that his death at the early age of 22 years was entirely due to the wrongful acts and neglect of the servants in the employ of the defendants' company. By reason of such default and neglect the plaintiffs had been deprived of their supporter and had been left without maintenance. They, therefore, submitted they were entitled to claim from the defendants' company Rs. 15,000 as damages, and costs.

The Railway Company, in their defence, denied that the deceased had met his death as alleged by the plaintiffs, or that he was earning Rs. 500 yearly. They admitted having prosecuted two servants of the ballast contractor, but said that one of the men was discharged by the Committing Magistrate, while the other was convicted by the Sessions Judge of Baroda of the offence of causing the death of Nathu Hurka by a rash and negligent act, but the conviction was reversed and set aside on appeal by the High Court of Baroda. The defendants also said that, inasmuch as the accident occurred in Baroda Territory and as Act XIII of 1855 did not apply there, the plaintiffs were not entitled to bring the present action, as by the Baroda State law no cause of action in respect of the accident survived to the representatives of Nathu Hurka. The company said the death of the deceased was not caused by any negligence on their part or on that of their servants, and that the ballast trucks were not under the care or control of their servants, but had been pushed on to the line of rails leading to the level-crossing by persons who were not servants of the company, and despite the efforts of their servants to prevent the trucks being pushed on to that line. The defendants said they were not bound to maintain any gates bars, or chains, or to keep any person stationed at the level-crossing. Persons who crossed the Dhadhar Bridge crossing did so at their own risk. If the deceased had exercised care, he ought to have seen or heard the approach of the wagons, and by neglecting to do so he contributed to his own death. The defendants denied they had in any way been negligent, and did not admit that the plaintiffs were related to the deceased. They submitted that in any case the plaintiffs' claim was excessive, and that it should not be allowed.

On an order of the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling, made on the 13th March last, the suit was set down for hearing on the preliminary issue on the point in which the defendants stated that, as the accident had occurred in Baroda territory and that Act XIII of 1855 did not apply there, the plaintiffs were not entitled to maintain the action, as by the Baroda State law no action in respect of such accident survived to the representatives of the deceased.

The suit was accordingly called on for hearing of that issue before Mr. Justice Tyabji, on Monday, when Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Company, appeared for the defendants. The plaintiffs not appearing or being represented, his lordship, after hearing Mr. Branson in regard to the point at issue, and in regard to the question as to whether the provisions of Act XIII of 1855 applied to a person not a resident of British India meeting his death by accident in a Native State, and no similar Act having been passed by the Baroda State, directed that the suit should be set down for hearing to-day.

As yesterday morning the plaintiffs again failed to appear, his lordship directed that the suit should be dismissed, and the defendants' costs paid out of the sum of Rs. 400 deposited in court by the plaintiffs.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

THE LIEN OF AN ATTORNEY FOR HIS COSTS.

JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY PAGDIVALLA VS. THE SOCIETE GENERALE MERCANTILE, PARIS, AND ANOTHER.

FERDINAND MULHENS VS. JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY PAGDIVALLA.

Mr. Justice Russell delivered judgment in this matter, which came on on Judge's summons.

His Lordship said that, before dealing with the interesting—and in this country novel—point of law raised in these cases, it was necessary to set out the facts with particularity. On the 17th December 1898 Mr. Justice Candy gave judgment in these two cases, whereby in the former, Pagdivalla vs. Societe Generale he decreed the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 16,400 as damages with interest, and the costs of the suit; in the latter, Mulhens vs. Pagdivalla, he granted an injunction with costs. On the 27th January 1899, the Societe Generale paid to the plaintiff's attorneys, Ardeshir Hormusjee and Dinshaw, the sum of Rs. 16,507-13-3, being the damages decreed with interest thereon; and on the 31st January 1899, Mr. Hormusjee, in his affidavit in reply, said that sum was paid to Pagdivalla. On the 14th March 1899, the costs of Mulhens, the plaintiff in the second suit, were taxed and came to Rs. 2,729-14-0; and by letters dated 14th and 25th March, and 6th April, repeated demands for payment of that sum were made by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, attorneys for Mulhens, but no replies were vouchsafed. It appeared that one Zububuhler was the agent in Bombay of the Societe Generale and also of the said Mulhens. Zububuhler, therefore, as agent for Mulhens (not being paid the Rs. 2,729-14-0) in pursuance of his attorneys' notice, on the 6th day of June applied for execution of the decree in the second case, under section 273 of the Civil Procedure Code, by attachment of the decree passed in favour of Pagdivalla, and by application of the proceeds thereof in satisfaction of the said decree. It appeared that the Societe Generale had guaranteed one moiety of Mulhens' costs. In the ordinary course, the Prothonotary issued the notice dated 13th June, which notice was served by the Sheriff of Bombay upon the Societe Generale, through the said Zububuhler, their constituted attorney. Zububuhler stated that the assistance of the court was required by attachment of the said decree and by the application of the proceeds thereof in satisfaction of the decree now sought to be enforced. Zububuhler swore and his lordship saw no reason to doubt him, that at the time of such application he had no notice that Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw had not recovered their costs in the first suit either from their client or from the sum of Rs. 16,507-13-3 received by them on the 27th January 1899. On the 13th July the plaintiff's costs on the first suit were taxed at Rs. 10,990-6-6, and the allocation served on Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, the attorneys for the defendants therein, the same day. Having referred to correspondence between the attorneys, his lordship said that, on the 17th July, it appeared from the Sheriff's certificate, that officer received from Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen the sum of Rs. 11,379-14-0, the balance of the sum due to Pagdivalla under the decree in the first suit, which sum the Sheriff held subject to poundage and other incidental charges. On the 27th July 1899 Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw took out the summons which his lordship now dealt with. Upon these facts the question arose whether the lien of Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, Pagdivalla's attorneys in the first suit, was paramount to the claim of Mulhens in the second suit under the decree for his costs in that suit. The answer to this question was not an easy one, and involved the consideration of what the lien of attorneys really is, of a number of cases, of the English Solicitors' Act of 1870, and also of the action of Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw in this matter. Ten lien of an attorney (apart from statute) was twofold; (a) on the papers of his client; (b) on the judgment or property recovered in an action. Having considered the nature of these liens and the authorities relating thereto, his lordship said that upon the equitable principles laid down in the cases he referred to, he should, in the absence of the special circumstances of this case, have held that Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw's lien had priority over Mulhens' attachment. But it appeared to him that there were special circumstances in this case, which took it out of the principles laid down in those cases. It seemed to his lordship that the principles applicable to the present case may be thus formulated. Where in an action, an attorney has obtained for his client a decree with costs or for costs, he has an inherent right (not a lien) to be paid his costs out of the fund so created which but for his exertions would not have come into existence; which right, which is one of salvage as it were, will override the rights of all other persons dealing or affecting to deal with the fund. Provided, nevertheless, that there are no circumstances in the case which render it inequitable for the attorney's right to be enforced to the prejudice of the rights of such other persons. It seemed to his lordship that, under the circumstances of this case it would be unjust that Mulhens' claim should be postponed to Messrs. Ardasir Hormusjee and Dinshaw's lien. The retention of moneys to satisfy his firm's lien, the non-reply to Mulhens' repeated letters of demand for his costs, together with his silence as to his firm's lien till the 14th July, seemed to his lordship's mind to indicate an intention on the part of Mr. Hormusjee to leave Mulhens "out in the cold" for his costs—a line of conduct which his lordship did not think the court ought to sanction. As to the costs of the summons, his lordship was of opinion that each party must pay their own costs of the summons, and that Mulhens must pay the extra Sheriff's poundage. The order therefore was, dismiss the summons of the 27th July 1899; direct each party to pay his own costs thereof; direct Mr. Mulhens to pay as much of the Sheriff's poundage and charges as may be consequent upon his having attached the claim in the first suit in excess of the sum due to him. The balance of the moneys in the hands of the Sheriff to be paid to Messrs. Ardesir. Hormusji and Dinshaw, &c.

THANA.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Monday, says:—Mr. G. M. Ryan, District Forest Officer, Thana, has taken over the duties of Conservator of Forest in the Northern Circle during the absence of Mr. Framji Rustomji Desai, who proceeded on three months' privilege leave on the 3rd instant.

Khan Bahadur Meherjibhai Kuvarji Tarapurwala, C. I. E., who is now on leave at Chichni-Tarapur in Dhanoo Taluka of the Thana District, will return to Kolhapur, immediatly, in order to serve in the place of his Diwanship for one month more to complete the period of his services which will entitle him to receive full pay of his pension, as K. B. Tarapurvala wishes now to retire from the service of Government.

At the instance of Azam Yeshvant Anant Korde, Inspector of Births and Deaths for Thana, more than half a dozen well-to-do persons were tried by R. B. Kotwal, Town Magistrate, for breach of the Municipal Rules made under the District Municipal Act, 6 of 1873, and they were all fined, ranging from annas four to rupee one on Monday last.

Syed Hasan Syed Mian, a Nalband by caste, who was charged with having kidnapped a Parsi girl, named Khurshed Bai, from the lawful guardianship of her father at Bandora, was tried by the Sessions Judge of Thana, assisted by a jury, on Saturday last. He was found not guilty by the Judge and jury of the offence with which he was charged and discharged after the trial of six successive days.

The following is the number of attacks and deaths from plague reported during the last week:—Seven cases and six deaths on Sunday, six cases and two deaths on Monday, six cases and five deaths on Wednesday, and three cases and three deaths on Thursday. Mr. Antoine Marian Pereira, employed in the office of the Government Medical Store-keeper, Bombay, died of plague on Mission Road on Friday last.

On account of the breaking out of plague in Thana, a large number of inhabitants of Thana left their houses and have gone to reside the village of Kalwa, where several cases of cholera occurred among them lately.

There were fourteen patients in the Special Plague Hospital at Utalsar and thirty persons in the Municipal Segregation Camp near the railway station yesterday. Eight births and thirty-two deaths (including eighteen deaths from plague) were registred in the town of Thana during the past week.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 11th August were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths
Bombay	91	71
Karachi	1	1
Poona (including Cantonment).	1279	1034
Districts.		
Kaira	60	43
Broach	37	27
Surat	67	47
Thana	111	89
Khandeish	4	0
Nasik	451	370
Poona (excluding City)	242	190
Satara	243	199
Sholapur	30	29
Ahmednagar	51	37
Kolaba	15	9
Ratnagiri	18	15
Belgaum	754	603
Dharwar	143	95
Bijapur	99	83
Kanara	11	11
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	1	1
Kolhapur	625	502
Cutch	29	27
Rewa Kantha	26	25
Savantvadi	1	1
Baroda territory	30	20
Janjira	0	1
Aundh	23	17
Savanur	1	1
Total	4452	3548
Week ending	4376	3424
Total to date	279,807	221,003

Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Karachi (excluding City), Hyderabad (Sind), Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mahi Kantha, Palanpur, Dharampur, Sachin, Akalkot, and Bhor were free during the week.

DEATH OF MULBERRY.

THE death of the pony gelding Mulberry at Umballa which occurred on Friday, removes from the Indian Turf, after a career as stormy as it was chequered, the grandest little animal for his inches that ever looked through a bridle—not even excepting the great Arab stallion Blitz. The vicissitudes of Mulberry's ownership and the consequences of the many deals in which he was the important, but unconsenting and unwitting factor would form the subject of one of the most othrilling sporting romances ever written. Although he was such a rare good 'un that nothing of his class in India could be found to make him gallop, he cannot be said to have been a Mascotte to his owners, and in this respect he resembled Blitz. It will be remembered that Messrs. O'Farrel and Beddy, both of whom owned Blitz and won the Civil Service Cup with him, came to grief. What happened to Colonel Anderson and Captain Firman, the owners at different times of Mulberry, is of too recent occurrence to need repetition. Both ponies in the end found their way into the Patiala stable, but whereas Blitz is enjoying his retirement as a Lord of the harem in Australia, the poor little English gelding died at Umballa under the disgrace of a disqualification. If the contention of Whyte Melville is true, that we shall meet the equine heroes after we pass the golden gate, we shall probably hear some straight and forcible talking from Mulberry upon racing in India and how to do it. Mulberry was bought for a song at Tattersall's by Captain Kirk, in whose colours he won the Civil Service Cup in 1895. He was then an entire, but after the race he was sent to Ahmednugger to Captain Firman, who had him added to the list. After this he was purchased by Colonel Anderson, for whom he won the Pony Derby at Lucknow in the autumn of the same year; but though well backed for the Eclipse Stakes at Calcutta he ran third to Parvo and Leah. He retrieved his reputation at Lucknow, where he won the Civil Service Cup; at Meerut he won the St. Leger with the crushing impost of 10st. 12lbs. over 1 1-4 miles and established his title to the champion pony of India. Captain Firman then purchased him for Rs. 30,000 and with him won the Eclipse Stakes at Calcutta and the Civil Service Cup at Lucknow. At Calcutta next season he won the eEclipse Stakes again and would certainly have followed this up by annexing another Civil Service Cup, had he not gone amiss. His other notable that season was the Farewell Stakes at Umballa. In 1897-98 Mulberry won his second Eclipse Stakes and third Civil Service Cup. This latter is a record, the two other great heroes of the race—Rajah and Blitz, having won it only twice. Mulberry's racing career ended with this great achievement, and what happened next we all know and do not want to be reminded of He was a great little horse and we doubt if we shall ever look on his like again.

FLORILINE!—For the Teeth and Breath,—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth of tobacco smoke. "The Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Whole sale depot, 33, Faringdon Road, London, England.

THE SUB-SOIL DRAINAGE QUESTION.

AT the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation to be held to-day the following letter from the Commissioner will be considered:—"I have the honour to state that Mr. Santo Crimp desires that a large number of holes should be dug in various parts of the City in order to examine the character of the sub-soil. 2. The Special Drainage Engineer has in consultation with the Executive Engineer selected the positions of the proposed trial pits as shown in the accompanying statement and states that it is undesirable to excavate all the pits before Mr. Crimp's arrival but that a short time before a commencement should be made so that from 1-4 to 1-2 the number may be ready for his inspection immediately after his arrival. 3. The cost of excavating, shoring and maintaining all the pits comprised in the statement is estimated at Rs. 1,182, and I request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to defray this expenditure by an advance from Surplus Cash Balances. 4. As Mr. Crimp is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 24th proximo, I have given orders for the work to be undertaken in anticipation of the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to the expenditure."

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

ARMY OFFICERS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

A GENERAL REMOVED FROM THE COUNCIL OF WAR.

THE French newspapers of July 26 told of General de Negrier's removal from the Supreme Council of War. The "Figaro" states that it was during his daily interviews with the officers at Bourges that General de Negrier criticised the attitude of the Government, and directed the generals whom he addressed to inform the officers under their orders that matters would not continue in their present state. "Let them know," he is represented to have said, "that it will not last. As soon as the question of the Dreyfus trial has been settled the Supreme Council of War will call upon the Government to act, and if it does not act will consider what is to be done."

According to the "Petit Bleu," General de Negrier concluded his observations with the following words, which were spoken in the presence of officers of all ranks:—"My most inward feeling is that it is necessary to bring to the knowledge of officers the sense of the remarks that I have just addressed to you. I therefore request that you will propagate the sentiments I have expressed in all military circles by which you regards." The General added that he spoke in the name of the Supreme Council of War, and that, if necessary, collective representations would be made to President Loubet on the conclusion of trial at Rennes.

The "Evenement" states that General de Negrier told the officers that they must stand at ease until after the Rennes court-martial, but then they would have to know what was to be done. On his return to Paris the General sent a confidential note to the officers of the 4th Army Corps, which he had inspected, saying, in effect, that once the court at Rennes had given its decision the members of the Supreme Council of War would ask President Loubet to stop the attacks against the Army. The note concluded with the words: "Our voices must be heard." A copy fell into the hands of General de Galliffet, who ordered an inquiry to be instituted, and soon got to hear of the remarks made by General de Negrier. The inquiry disclosed the fact that Colonel Bertrand of the 10th Infantry Regiment, had called his officers together to communicate to them the tenour of General de Negrier's speech. Colonel Bertrand, on being questioned, stated that he had done this as General de Negrier's orders. General de Negrier, when examined on the point, said that his instructions had been misunderstood. His words did not have the significance which was attached to them. General de Galliffet then asked General de Negrier to put the exact words in writing, and it was not until he found that what General de Negrier had written corresponded very nearly with what he was reported to have said that he asked the Council of Ministers to remove General de Negrier from his command. This step was agreed to by the Cabinet yesterday. General de Negrier, who was still on a tour of inspection, was ordered to suspend his mission, and he will arrive in Paris this morning.

The "Gaulois" publishes a report that it was owing to a letter addressed by General de Negrier to M. Loubet asking the President to ensure respect for the army that General de Galliffet was ordered to ask General de Negrier for an explanation of his conduct. General de Negrier replied that not having exceeded his right he had no explanation to give.

GENERAL DE NEGRIER'S CAREER.

Mr. E. A. Vizetelly, writing in the "Westminster Gazette," says:—The removal of General de Negrier from the Chief French War Board or Council—an institution in some respects not unlike our Board of Admiralty—is the most serious incident that has for a long time arisen to complicate the Dreyfus case. For M. de Negrier is one of the most popular generals in France, one of the few, now in active service, who can claim a really distinguished record. The punishment now meted out to him for imprudent language, suggestive almost of mutiny, must produce a profound impression throughout the army and the country. And it is little short of a national misfortune that occasion for it should have occurred.

Such a blow as this has never been dealt to a subordinate by a French War Minister since Boulangist time. The punishment of more or less discredited men like Gonse and De Pellieux is not calculated to arouse much feeling; but that "the French Kitchener," the "General Swift" of the Arabs whom in his time he has again and again routed, the man, too, who, in the event of a war with Germany would have commanded the first army on the frontier of Alsace—that so prominent a military personality as this should be reduced to mere divisional rank for factious conduct is an event that may have far-reaching consequences.

We shall now, if ever, learn what discipline there really is in the army of the Republic. The theories and the assertions of M. Urbain Gohier in his notorious book, "L'Armee Contre la Nation," will be put to the test. By the reception given, both in the army and the country, to General de Negrier's disgrace we shall be able to gauge the future—that future, that "day after the Dreyfus case," to which many sensible Frenchmen have long looked forward with uneasiness.

General de Galliffet, the War Minister, has often proved that he knows no fear; but never, whether before Sebastopol, or at Puebla or Sedan, or in his thirty engagements in Algeria, did he show more genuine energy and courage than he has displayed since he undertook his present duties. The first officers whom he found in fault were admonished; then others were transferred to far-away garrisons; then others, again, were placed on half-pay; then one was ordered to remain for sixty days under arrest; and in this wise the Minister has proceeded from fairly lenient measures to more severe ones, but as yet without successfully checking a most serious spirit of insubordination. And the fact that an exceptionally gifted capable, and popular officer like General de Negrier should have scouted all the warnings conveyed by the fate of others, and have openly expressed his intention of having a reckoning with the Government of his country as soon as the Dreyfus case should be over, is a most unpleasant and significant symptom.

Here is an officer, long one of the most trustworthy and zealous in the service, one, too, who has no personal complaint to make of the Republic which gave him in turn the rank of brigadier and that of General of division. Yet he openly defies it, confident perhaps in his own popularity, and imagining himself to be the man of the situation—the man for whom all the hostile factions have so long been waiting.

Curiously enough, his family comes from Maine, the province which has inflicted upon France such men as General de Boisdeffre and General Mercier, as well as M. Cavaignac. The Negriers, like the Boisdeffres, emigrated at the Revolution, but returned to France during the Consulate, and took service under the First Napoleon. Both M. de Negrier's father and uncle became very distinguished generals, and died fervent Bonapartists and fervent Catholics. The present General is likewise very devout; but though in France, at this moment, religious fervour too often means anti-Republicanism and anti-Semitism, it must be acknowledged that the General never previously made himself conspicuous by opposition to existing institutions. He is an infantry General. Born in 1839, he entered the army in 1856. While studying at St. Cyr, when only seventeen years of age, he was forced into a duel with a young comrade, whom he unhappily killed. None has more deeply regretted that unfortunate occurrence than himself. Going to Rome in 1861, he belonged for three years to the French army of occupation there, and this largely helped to make him a most zealous Catholic. Afterwards, in 1864, he went to Algeria, and served through several insurrections there. Then in 1870 he took part in all the earlier battles of the Army of the Rhine, was shut up in Metz, but escaped through the German lines, after shooting a Uhlan, then reached Belgium, and thence proceeded to Lille, where he joined the French Army of the North under General Faidherbe. He was twice wounded during that campaign.

He subsequently took part in suppressing several insurrections in Algeria, and while there in 1875 he carried off the bones of a Mohammedan "marabout" under circumstances suggesting those which led to the scattering of the Mahdi's remains by order of Lord Kitchener of Khartoum. For this act, which raised an outcry in France, De Negrier (then a colonel) was severely reprimanded by the French Government; and though the Algerian colonists (who approved the act as a check to Mohammedan fanaticism) subscribed 12,000f. to offer him a sword of honour he rejected the offer, and took his disgrace meekly and sensibly.

M. de Negrier also participated in the Kroumir campaign and the annexation of Tunis; but his chief exploit was the final conquest and pacification of Tonquin, after 30,000 French soldiers under his forerunners and superiors had been slain there. For this happy outcome following on a long chronicle of bloodshed, wastefulness, and incapacity, he has ever since been held in the highest esteem by his countrymen.

Those who have his best interests at heart must hope that he will show in the present emergency the same respectful submissiveness as that which he evinced when punished for carrying off the bones of Sidi-Sheik. In that event his return to the position he has forfeited would only be a question of time. But, led away by certain prejudices, he may prove rebellious, and undoubtedly he has it in his power to make matters very unpleasant for the French Government. Moreover, the example of one so highly placed, so greatly respected, and so popular as a military man may well prove contagious, and in that event one may fairly ask whether General de Galliffet will not find himself confronted by an impossible task. Even though some firm men now be at the helm, these are days still fraught with serious danger for the triumph of justice and the peace of France.

THE DISGRACE OF GENERAL DE NEGRIER.

THE removal of General de Negrier from the Chief French War Board or Council—an institution in some respects not unlike our Board of Admiralty—is the most serious incident that has for a long time arisen to complicate the Dreyfus case. For M. de Negrier is one of the most popular generals in France and one of the few, now in active service, who can claim a really distinguished record. The punishment now meted out to him for imprudent language, suggestive almost of mutiny, must produce a profound impression throughout the Army and the country. And it is little short of a national misfortune that occasion for it should have occurred.

Such a blow as this has never been dealt to a subordinate by a French War Minister since Boulangist times. The punishment of more or less discredited men like Gonse and De Pellieux, is not calculated to arouse much feeling; but that "the French Kitchener," the "General Swift" of the Arabs, whom in his time he has again and again routed, the man, too, who, in the event of a war with Germany, would have commanded the first French Army on the frontier of Alsace—that so prominent a military personality as this should be reduced to mere divisional rank for factious conduct is an event that may have far-reaching consequences.

We shall now, if ever, learn what discipline there really is in the Army of the Republic. The theories and the assertions of M. Urbain Gohier in his notorious book, "L'Armee Contre la Nation," will be put to the test. By the reception given, both in the Army and the country, to General de Negrier's disgrace we shall be able to gauge the future—that future, that "day after the Dreyfus case," to which many sensible Frenchmen have long looked forward with uneasiness.

General de Galliffet, the War Minister, has often proved that he knows no fear; but never, whether before Sebastopol or at Puebla, or Sedan, or in his thirty engagements in Algeria, did he show more genuine energy and courage than he has displayed since he undertook his present duties. The first officers whom he found in fault were admonished; then others were transferred to far-away garrisons; then others, again were placed on half-pay; then one was ordered to remain for sixty days under arrest; and in this wise the Minister has proceeded from fairly lenient measures to more severe ones, but as yet without successfully checking a most serious spirit of insubordination. And the fact that an exceptionally gifted, capable and popular officer like General de Negrier should have scouted all the warnings conveyed by the fate of others, and have openly expressed his intention of having a reckoning with the Government of his country as soon as the Dreyfus case should be over, is a most unpleasant and significant symptom.

Here is an officer, long one of the most trustworthy and zealous in the service, one, too, who has no personal complaint to make of the Republic which gave him in turn the rank of brigadier and that of general of division. Yet he openly defies it, confident perhaps in his own popularity, and imagining himself to be the man of the situation—the man for whom all the hostile factions have so long been waiting.

Curiously enough, his family comes from Maine, the province which has inflicted upon France such men as General de Boisdeffre and General Mercier, as well as M. Cavaignac. The Negriers, like the Boisdeffres, emigrated at the Revolution, but returned to France during the Consulate, and took service under the First Napoleon. Both M. de Negrier's father and uncle became very distinguished generals, and died fervent Bonapartists and fervent Catholics. The present General is likewise very devout; but though in France, at this moment, religious fervour too often means anti-Republicanism and anti-Semitism, it must be acknowledged that the General never previously made himself conspicuous by opposition to existing institutions. He is an infantry General. Born in 1839, he entered the army in 1856. While studying at St. Cyr, when only seventeen years of age, he was forced into a duel with a young comrade, whom he unhappily killed. None has more deeply regretted that unfortunate occurrence than himself. Going to Rome in 1861, he belonged for three years to the French army of occupation there, and this largely helped to make him a most zealous Catholic. Afterwards, in 1864, he went to Algeria, and served through several insurrections there. Then, in 1870, he took part in all the earlier battles of the army of the Rhine, was shut up in Metz, but escaped through the German lines, after shooting a Uhlan, then reached Belgium, and thence proceeded to Lille, where he joined the French army of the North under General Faidherbe. He was twice wounded during that campaign.

He subsequently took part in suppressing several insurrections in Algeria, and while there, in 1876, he carried off the bones of a Mahometan marabout under circumstances suggesting those which led to the scattering of the Mahdi's remains by order of Lord Kitchener of Khartoum. For this act, which raised an outery in France, De Negrier (then a colonel) was severely reprimanded by the French Government; and though the Algerian colonists (who approved the act as a check to Mahometan fanaticism) subscribed 12,000f. to offer him a sword of honour he rejected the offer, and took his disgrace meekly and sensibly.

M. de Negrier also participated in the Kroumir campaign and the annexation of Tunis; but his chief exploit was the final conquest and pacification of Tonquin, after 30,000 French soldiers under his forerunners and superiors had been slain there. For this happy outcome following on a long chronicle of bloodshed, wastefulness, and incapacity, he has ever since been held in the highest esteem by his countrymen.

Those who have his best interests at heart must hope that he will show in the present emergency the same respectful submissiveness as that which he evinced when punished for carrying off the bones of Sidi-Sheik. In that event his return to the position he has forfeited would only be a question of time. But, led away by certain prejudices, he may prove rebellious, and undoubtedly he has it in his power to make matters very unpleasant for the French Government. Moreover, the example of one so highly placed, so greatly respected, and so popular as a military man may well prove contagious, and in that event one may fairly ask whether General de Galliffet will not find himself confronted by an impossible task. Even though some firm men now be at the helm, these are days still fraught with serious danger for the triumph of justice and the peace of France.

Westminster Gazette. ERNEST A. VIZETELLY.

A LARGE part of the town of Marienburg in West Prussia, Danzig, has been destroyed by fire. The town contains the famous historical castle of the Teutonic Knights, but, fortunately, this has escaped.

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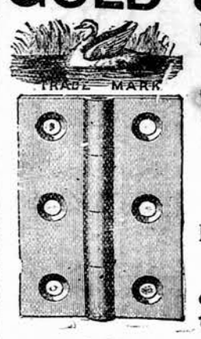

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NAVAL NOTES.

...s is the administration of ...ook place no provision appears to ... for maintaining the arrangements ... force for the distribution of officers of ... Establishments. Stations are laid down in ... Orders for the four majors, district officers in ...tricts where the command of the district establishment is exercised independently of garrison companies—viz., London, Chatham, Edinburgh, and Tynemouth; but a captain is now stationed at Chatham, and Edinburgh has been without a commanding officer for a considerable time. The major now at Devonport is evidently required there for armament duties, but the fourth major has now been stationed at Woolwich as acting adjutant to the O.C. Militia and Volunteer artillery, an appointment only open to a captain or subaltern. If this establishment of four majors is to be maintained it is essential that these officers should be employed in the manner originally intended; and it is only fair to the officers themselves that they should exercise command and supervise the district establishments in those districts where it is possible to do so, compatibly with their rank as senior officers. It would also be just to the junior officers, who are not so highly paid, that appointments as acting adjutants should be reserved for them. It is not understood why distribution tables are published in Army and Regimental Orders if there is no machinery at Army Headquarters to carry them into effect.

There can be no real disappointment that the proposals for disarmament have failed, since no one of discernment expected them to succeed. The eminent men who have been engaged in the thankless task of attempting to work the impossible deserve, and will receive, the thanks of the world at large. But how fatally their deliberations were affected by the political environment was demonstrated by the treatment accorded to some points of detail. The Dum Dum bullet, was condemned, apparently without an accurate knowledge of its effects existing among members of the Commission and mainly because of a report of Dr. Bruns of Tubingen, who, it would seem, made imaginary Dum Dum bullets of his own. Asphyxiating gas has also found no favour, though to the plain man a means which accomplishes its object, probably without killing or wounding more than a few, would seem to be merciful in its kind. On the other hand, not to offend the just susceptibilities of France, the submarine boat, which is built solely for the purpose of consigning hundreds of men to a watery grave, has gone scot-free. Captain Mahan disposed in a masterly way of the illogical arguments of those who carry on a foolish campaign against the particular cruelties of war.

In the United States the Colt automatic gun has long been claimed as the most formidable weapon of its class, but it was not until its powers were demonstrated in England to the military authorities. The demonstration took place at the Runnymede rifle ranges in the presence of the Duke of Cambridge, Colonel Fitz George, Admiral FitzGeorge, Lieut-General Dillon, Admiral Hoskins, Commander Kawashama, of the Japanese navy, and many other experts. The gun, which weighs about 40 lbs, looks like a toy, and a casual observer would scarcely credit it with the powers it possesses. It consists of one barrel that can ...e placed upon a tripod or any other base circumstances may demand. The cartridges are carried on belts automatically fed to the gun by an ingenious application of the pressure of the gases of the explosion after the shot has received the necessary momentum. It was shown to be capable of firing 400 shots a minute, and made 100 consecutive hits at 200 yards in 16 seconds. Its advantages over similar quick firing weapons are claimed to be power to withstand the heaviest charges of nitro powder, no disturbance of accuracy by vibration in rapid firing, no rapid heating as in the light barrels of other weapons, and therefore no need of the cumbrous water-jacket. Lastly, the gun is not so complex as the Maxim, and therefore much cheaper, all the parts fit together easily and quickly and mistakes are rectified without trouble. The various officers present at the demonstration expressed themselves as highly pleased with the efficiency of the weapon.

The *Kriegstechnische Zeitschrift* has published a description of a new use for acetylene in the field, devised by Lieut.-Colonel von Kries. There is no question that acetylene has a future in military service, although the new apparatus is not proposed for the extensive employment that some have imagined. It is a portable searchlight, chiefly valuable in the search for the wounded on the battlefield, and for employment in field hospitals. For portable use the man carries strapped upon his back an acetylene developer, charged with a kilogramme of calcium carbide, and connected by a pipe with the search lamp, which is supported upon a light Mannesmann tube forming a rest. The light has from fifty-to sixty candle-power, increased by two concave mirrors to about one hundred candle-power.

The President of the French Republic has intimated that "all Frenchmen, civil or military, having taken part in the operations directed by M M. Liotard and Marchand in Central Africa will receive, if they do not already possess it, the colonial medal. This medal for all, will have attached a gold clasp on which will be engraved the inscription 'De l'Atlantique a la mer Rouge.'"

The Prize Committee of the French Geographical Society has decided that the society's grand gold medal for 1900 shall be conferred on Major Marchand, and that silver replicas of that medal shall be given to all the other officers of the mission. During his recent interviews with his chiefs Major Marchand expressed his firm determination not to allow himself to be made the object of any more manifestations. He will shortly leave Paris and take several months rest. The officers who were attached to the expedition, received orders from the Ministry of War on Monday to rejoin the regiments to which they formerly belonged. Major Marchand is gazetted to the 4th Regiment of Marine Infantry, and Captain Germain, his second in command, is attached to the 1st Regiment of Marine Artillery at Lorient.

The annual report of the Recruiting Department of the French War Office for 1898 has just appeared, and discloses the fact that the names of 331,179 young men were found inscribed on the registers as attaining the age of enrolment in the ranks in the course of the year, a total of 7,148 in default of that attained in 1897. Of these over 8,000 were absent and failed to appear. When the medically unfit had been rejected there remained 304,981 whose claims to serve had to be examined, or 5,835 less than in 1897. When those not sufficiently grown, and therefore put back a year, *soutiens de famille* who can claim legal exemption, and others who entered the auxiliary services, &c., were deducted, there remained, with those put back in the two previous years and now found fit, a total of 230,390 young men to be incorporated in the Army in the course of 1898 for periods of service in the active ranks of one, two or three years. Of these 76,275 will serve only one year, the remaining 154,124 being liable for two or three years. Of the *sous-officiers* serving in 1898, 6,254 were re-engaged for periods of from one to five years, a number but slightly inferior to that of 1897.

The recent mobilisation experiment by Russia in the Krementchugski district in the government at Poltava gave some interesting results. Of 5,233 men of the reserves called out as many as 5,155 appeared, of these 734 pleaded sickness, but only 260 cases were considered to be at all serious. Even this number was subsequently weeded out by the military surgeons. The loss from absence and inability to serve in the total number of men called out was a trifle more than 5 per cent. In a regimental march, after the mobilisation, of fourteen miles only thirty men fell out of nearly 4,000 who took part in it.

A regimental pigeon post is henceforth to form part of the regular equipment of every Russian field force when mobilised. Experiments with the birds were conducted on a fairly extensive scale during the last Army manœuvres at Novo-Georgievsk, and the utility of the birds amply demonstrated. The pigeons accompained the advanced guards and outposts, and were sent with messages to headquarters, ten and even twenty miles back. In no case, it is stated, did the pigeons fail to arrive with their intelligence far more quickly than any mounted messenger could have come.

The memory of Major Toselli, who fell heroically at Amba Alagi, in Abyssinia, just before the disaster of Adowa, in trying to stem the rush of the Abyssinian hordes, has for the last three years been the object of constant demonstrations of affectionate remembrance and of admiration in Italy. The Emperor Menelik, who has always shown the greatest respect for the soldierlike qualities of Toselli, preserved the body from mutilation and allowed it to be brought back to Italy last year. At Peveragno, the native place of Toselli, a monument has been erected to his memory, and has just been unveiled. King Humbert's nephew, the Duke of Aosta, visited Peveragno to be present at the ceremony, and placed on the monument a bronze wreath expressing the homage of the House of Savoy to the heroic memory of Major Toselli.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	40,00,000
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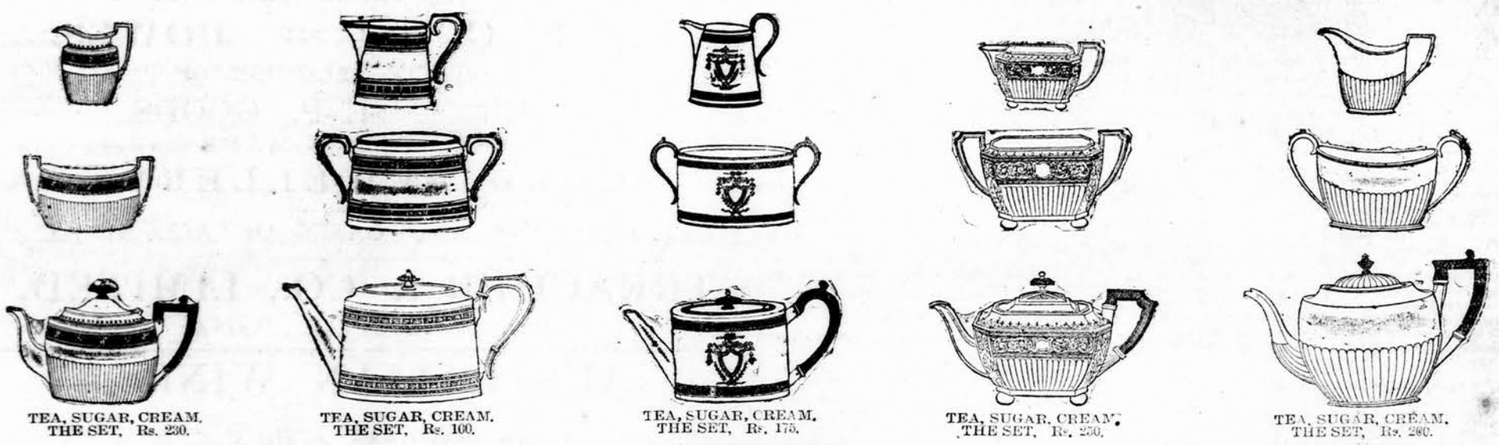

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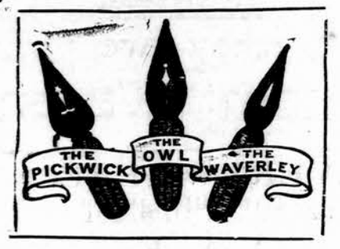

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